Daily Worker

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MISSING-- 7,000 Readers

We know every reader will agree that the 15,000 subscriptions for the Worker and Daily Worker chalked up in our national circulation campaign thus far is a fine job. Yet, as of now, we stand to lose 7,000 readers because activity in the campaign has been confined to only a few of you.

We cannot afford to lose those 7,000 readers. They are needed not alone for the health of our paper, though this is a very important consideration. They are needed, too, because of the critical struggle for world peace; for the development of an effective peace coalition for the '52 elections; for unity against the Smith Act persecutions and the widespread violence directed at the Negro people; for the battle of labor against the devastating effects of the war economy.

We therefore propose now, in line with actual decisions taken by readers' groups in several cities, that the campaign for 20,000 Worker subs and 2,000 for the Daily Worker not end on March 1, as originally scheduled, but that it continue in all areas until all goals are met. We believe that with proper organization and determination, and with the participation of all of you, this can be done everywhere within a couple of weeks.

Experience so far shows that there can be no question that our goals can be met. When Chicagoans said, as reported in yesterday's Daily Worker, that the "big, single remarkable fact about this drive is that subs can be secured with ease—simply for the asking," they repeated what has been heard everywhere.

How, then, explain the fact that we have not reached our goals within the time originally set? In part, it is because readers in many areas did not get going until late in the campaign. Brooklynites, for instance, with twenty percent of the total national goals, did not actually start driving until the end of January.

But the main reason is that there have just not been enough readers involved in the drive. The 15,000 subs thus far obtained have been the accomplishment of less than a fifth of the readers of the Daily Worker.

If the other four-fifths of you participated only to the extent of getting one single sub each for The Worker or Daily Worker, the circulation of our paper, and its political influence, would be greatly enlarged.

Some readers have had the wrong idea that only those who are thoroughly in agreement with the views of our paper on all questions can be approached for a sub. The fact is that the most successful subgetters have been those who have spoken to all kinds of workers, many of whom have disagreed with one or another phase of the paper's position, but still are anxious to read it.

There are some who think people will be too frightened by the political witchhunts to get subs. This, too, has been proved false. Moreover, it is essential, if our nation is not to succumb to the fascism which the ruling circle wants to impose, that we refuse to succumb to this political terrorism of the ruling class, whose aim is precisely to frighten us into silence.

We can give these terrorists a powerful body blow by reaching our goals of 22,000 Worker and Daily Worker subs, and achieve a victory for the battle for peace.

It can and will be done. But it needs the help of every one of you. Let every reader go out for at least one sub besides his own. And let those of you who can do better plug away until the job is completed.

Congress Jolted by People's Resistance As UMT Vote Nears

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Universal Military Training can be defeated when the House votes on the bill Friday, 200 youth lobbyists concluded today. At a report-back meeting this afternoon, delegates testified that they found Congressmen nervous, anxious to talk and mainly undecided.

The lobbying, organized by the National Youth Caravan to Stop UMT, brought 200 young people to Washington today. While the largest group came from New York, delegates also came from eastern college campuses, and from Connecticut, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Detroit.

Joe Krevisky, acting chairman of the New York Youth Peace Crusade, said there were "few absolute commitments from Congress" on the UMT vote. "The reception we received from all categories of Congressmen shows they are very sensitive to pressure from both sides," he said.

"Everything we do now until the final vote have a terrific, perhaps decisive, impact on the vote."

Sid Efross, of the Youth Peace Crusade, called for more delegations to Washington in the next few days and for thousands of telegrams.

Miss Ruth B. Morris, of the Brooklyn NAACP Youth Council, led a delegation to the Justice Department to protest the department inactivity in the Moore and Irvin cases in Florida.

David McCann, national chairman of YPA, one of the sponsors of the caravan, reported that Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) stated he would speak against UMT on the House floor Thursday.

Ed Fujima, who reported for the group which saw Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D-NY), said Roosevelt defended UMT but ended up by admitting doubts, after Tommy Green, spokesman for the delegation, proved to him that the voters in his district were overwhelmingly opposed.

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-NY) was one of the few who expressed no doubts. He said he favored UMT because "an iron fist" was needed "against Soviet Russia."

Rep. Arthur Klein (D-NY), said he was disposed to vote for the bill if properly amended, but before the interview ended Klein conceded that he might vote against it.

Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R-NY), told delegates he would support the bill if amended.

Rep. James Donovan (D-NY), redbaited the delegation, but said

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Negro Cropper Murdered By White Mississippi Mob

COLUMBUS, Miss., Feb. 26.—A Negro was shot to death by a white mob in a nearby woods here today. He was identified as Robert Lee Cobb, 32. Cobb fled from his tenant cabin barefooted when the white mobsters hunted him down after J. Allison Hardy, 62, white plantation owner and director of the New Orleans Federal Land Bank, was fatally wounded by an unknown person.

A mob of armed white civilians, including 14 relatives of Hardy, state highway patrolmen and men from the Lowndes County Sheriff's office tracked Cobb into the woods with the aid of bloodhounds.

When Cobb came into full view of the armed mob, a burst of fire from the mob's weapons instantly killed him.

Stuart Covington, local newspaper man, said Cobb was hit "directly between the eyes."

Sheriff Charles E. said Cobb was struck by bullets on other parts of his body.

"We finally flushed him out," Sheriff Farmer boasted.

While the armed white mob was on the prowl, local radio stations where busy broadcasting "urgent calls" for more armed men to join the search.

At one time, Farmer said, the mob numbered 125 men, armed with rifles, shotguns and pistols.

Hold Rosenberg Death Ruling Ignored Evidence

Upholding of the conviction and death sentence of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg as A-bomb spies by the U. S. Court of Appeals was condemned by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case as a "shocking disregard of the mountains of evidence of their innocence."

Joseph Brainin, chairman of the committee, with offices at 246 Fifth Ave., said:

"The decision must arouse all Americans to protect elementary human and legal rights by supporting efforts to reverse the conviction and the first death sentence for alleged espionage ever imposed by U. S. civil courts."

Cops Bar Fur Unionists from Protesting Bid to Madrid Mayor

Six officials of the Fur Union affiliates were met yesterday by a cop when they went to City Hall to urge Mayor Impellitteri to boycott the May meeting of the U.S. Conference of Mayors to which Jose Moreno Torres, fascist Mayor of Madrid, Spain, has been invited as an honored guest.

The cop, who said he was Lt. Contrastino, handed the delegation a letter, signed by John D. Tierney, executive secretary to Impellitteri, stating the invitation to the fascist mayor was "made at the request of the Conference of Mayors in cooperation with our State Department representatives abroad."

Tierney's letter suggested objections to a reception of the fascist here should be "should properly be made to the Conference or to the (State) Department, with whose decisions in such matters the Mayor will continue to cooperate."

Members of the delegation were Morris J. Angel, organizer, Local 64, Fur Joint Board; John Alexander, organizer Fur Joint Council; Oscar Ward, welfare director, Fur Joint Council; Henry Foner, educational director, Fur Joint director, Fur Joint Council, and Sam Peck, executive board member, Local 101, Fur Joint Council. Board; Ben Paskoff, educational

WORLD UNIONISTS OFFER SUPPORT TO '16' ON EVE OF SMITH ACT FRAMEUP TRIAL

Pledges of international support from millions of trade unionists for the 16 victims of the thought-control Smith Act scheduled to go on trial in federal court here Monday were received yesterday from Great Britain, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Australia and Germany.

The cables, most of which described the thought-control prosecutions as an attack against the American labor movement as a part of the drive towards war were received from the following:

The Central Council of Trade Unions of Czechoslovakia.

The Czechoslovak Union of Building Trades.

Alf Taylor, official of the Australian Railroad Workers Union.

The Trade Unions Industrial of Postal, Telegraph, Telephone and Radio Workers, Berlin.

The Trade Unions International of Workers of the Building, Wood and Building Materials Industries, Helsinki, Finland.

International protests representing literally millions against the Smith Act prosecutions, has arrived from every quarter of the world and almost every profession. Including those who have previously condemned the thought-control prosecutions are R. Palme Dutt, editor of Labour Monthly in London; Andre Marty, famed French workingclass leader; the New Statesmen and Nation of London; the Italian Confederation of Labor; the Current Book House of Bombay; Hotel Club and Restaurant Employees Union of Sydney, Australia; the Federated Clerks Union of Australia; the Realist Writers Group of Australia; Nakim Hikmet, Turkish poet; the Australian Building Workers; Marie Claude Vaillant Couturier, general secretary of the Women's International Democratic Federations; the German Press Association; the French General Confederation of Labor.

Also the Italian Association of Victims of Fascism; the Czechoslovak Union of Youth; the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party; the Swedish newspaper Ny Dag; the Peking People's Daily of China; the Labor-Progressive Party of Canada; El Popular, Mexico City Daily; the Indonesian Communist Party; the Communist Party of France; the All-China Federation of Labor; the executive committee of the Irish Workers League; Vicente Lombardo Toledano, president of the Confederation of Latin American Workers; the executive committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain; the Comite Lafayette of France and many, many other

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KROCK OF THE TIMES REVEALS:

DEMS, GOP PUSHED U.S. INTO KOREA WAR

Both major parties are responsible for and have been solidly behind the Korean intervention, Arthur Krock admitted yesterday in a New York Times column which debunked current Republican campaign efforts to picture it as 'Truman's war.'

Commenting on the campaign of Sen. Robert A. Taft for the Republican Presidential nomination and Taft's pretense that Truman's entry into the Korean war was over Congress' objections, Krock declared:

"The disclosure of the record is that, with a few exceptions that did not include Mr. Taft, members of Congress applauded the President's orders as they were announced and made no point of the unilateral military intervention by the Executive. . . ."

Krock then proceeded to list all of the interventionary acts undertaken "from June 25 through Aug. 13, 1950" which received the endorsement of both Republicans and Democrats. He recalled that "most of the Representatives rose and cheered" when Truman's statement 'explaining' the Korean intervention was read to the House and how "Representative Marcantonio was the lone House member to protest the intervention in toto."

The Times reporter recalled, too, that "Sens. Knowland, Saltonstall and Lodge (Republicans) endorsed the action, the latter urging that the Army be sent to Korea also."

"This is the open record," Krock concluded, and it "makes clear" that they (the Republicans) expected the Korean war to be pursued to 'victory.' . . ."

Implicit in Krock's acknowledgement of the bipartisan responsibility for this most unpopular war in American history was the fact that the Taft 'peace' line of shedding responsibility for the war drive is a phony.

He might also have added that the Taft-Republicans began the effort to disassociate themselves from the war for which they are equally responsible only after it became clear that 'victory' in Korea was impossible.

SENATOR TAFT

Marine Division To Europe

A source high in the councils of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was reported in a dispatch yesterday from Lisbon to have said that the U.S. had made available to NATO a division of marines to be used next year.

Koje Island Massacre

By JOHN PITTMAN

(Concluding article)

KOREAN AND CHINESE sources for a long time have been protesting against the barbarous treatment of POWs and civilians held in these concentration camps.

The Koreans and Chinese have also been quick to point out that Ridgway is deliberately bombing POW camps in Northern Korea, in order to silence as many American POWs as possible before the armistice. And that the Truman-Ridgway program is to set up internment camps for released American prisoners-of-war, so as to screen them and brief them on what to say and what not to say about their experiences.

The Chinese and Koreans make much of the U. S. Internal Security Sub-committee's instructions to Attorney General McGrath, to set up special camps in Japan and U. S. territories to which every released American POW will have to go and submit to a loyalty test.

Chinese sources quote a dispatch to the Melbourne Herald on Jan. 18 from its Tokyo correspondent Richard Hughes, to the effect that "allied prisoners, as released, will almost certainly not be allowed to meet the press or discuss their experiences until they have been screened."

"It is understood," Hughes wrote, "that no exception will be made even for Maj. General Dean, former Commander of the U. S. 24th Division, who heads the list of captives."

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THE KOREANS AND Chinese also cite other reports, such as that of Irving Levine, NBC correspondent who according to United Press declared on Jan. 2: "Tens of United States officers, especially selected and trained, are now ready to interrogate the soldiers after they are released. . . . Each released POW will be questioned on his prison camp activity. . . . Before a GI prisoner will be allowed to leave Korea . . . he must sign a pledge not to discuss with anyone the classified aspects of his experience."

The Chinese and Korean negotiators say, if the Truman-Ridgway policy calculates on pursuing a witchhunt among American prisoners-of-war, they are compounding this policy with atrocities against Korean and Chinese POWs. They charge that the Truman-Ridgway policy is a violation of Article 7 of the Geneva Convention and Article 118, which requires unconditional release and repatriation of prisoners of war immediately after the signing of an armistice, and which guarantees to POWs that they shall not be forced to renounce in whole or in part this basic right.

They charge that Koumintang "instructors" and Syngman Rhee guards in the prison camps are encouraged to utilize all kinds of torture on the prisoners and interned civilians, in order to force them to renounce these rights and serve Rhee and Chiang.

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A RECENT ARTICLE in the Peking People's Daily, according to the Shanghai Daily News, cites examples of the atrocities against POWs and interned civilians, characterizing the extent of the brutality as "staggering."

It declares that POWs are force-fed with gasoline and then ignited like human torches; intense electric lamps are focused on their eyes until they are blinded; their finger nails are torn off; their naked bodies are seared and branded with red-hot irons; and many are dragged out into the fields to be used as rifle targets.

The article said the crimes against the women POWs and civilians are even more revolting. It declared they were first raped, then had their bodies mutilated. The special "prisons" were held to be lightless and airless holes reeking with the stench of death, containing swarms of mosquitos, and there were "steam prisons" in which victims were scalded to death in wooden cubicles.

The article declares that in the first 10 months of 1951 more than 17,000 men in these camps had died from torture and execution, and that many more have been used for bacteriological experiments.

These accusatons are based on reports from escaped Koreans and Chinese civilians and POWs, many of which have been reported extensively in the Korean and Chinese press, but which are not reported in this country unless they first appear in the newspapers of one of the UN members assisting the United States forces.

The entire story suggests that the American progressive forces, along with disassociating themselves from the Truman-Ridgway policy of war, now need to demand an investigation of what Truman and Ridgway are doing not only to Koreans and Chinese, but also what they intend to do to American POWs.

. . . Voice of Americans . . .

PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. Harry D. Beck, Jr., from York, Pa., to the York Gazette:

"So we have a Mothers' march on Polio. Why not a Mothers' March on War? Not for money, but to arouse interest in a campaign to end war, and prevent other wars.

"Mothers march as a protest against the killing and maiming of our children, just as polio, only on a much larger scale.

"We are getting into more and more trouble all over the world. Someone, somehow must try and stop it. I feel we mothers can do much to prevent another full scale war.

"We thought (many of us) that when our older sons came back from World War II, that was the end of war for a long time. I feel sure those mothers whose sons did not come back, or are in hospitals, feel more strongly about this than we do.

"All women's organizations, and all mothers and grandmothers, let's March on War. It seems to me now is the time for all churches and church groups to concentrate on this one thing, Peace.

"March on War, so the politicians cannot forget, this must be their platform, if they want our votes.

"How about it Mothers and women everywhere, let's do something about it, now."

MICHIGAN

R. Sweiter, of Detroit, to the Detroit News:

"I've been reading about mink coats, deep freezes, carpenter squares that have many different prices to our Government.

"Well, here is a new one.

"GMC Truck, Pontiac, is building, and Fleet Carrier Corp., Pontiac, is delivering, 1,000 trucks to Piqua, O., for the Air Corps. These units are given a good Army olive green coat of paint by GMC, but the Air Corps repaints them Air Corps blue at Piqua before putting them in service.

"Anybody getting a mink coat from this extra paint job?"

NORTH CAROLINA

Tom Henderson, of Yanceyville, N.C., to the Greensboro (N.C.) Daily News:

"Since no war has been declared, it may not be treason to ask:

"What are we doing in Korea, anyhow?

"Are our sons being needlessly sacrificed thousands of miles away from their homeland on the cold and barren snow-covered mountains of Korea? . . .

"If we had been able to capture Korea, what would we have done with her?

"Is the fighting in Korea still a 'police action'?

"If we cannot win, get a draw or engineer a 'stalemate truce,' will our boys have to keep on fighting and dying?

"Three times within my lifetime the fathers and mothers of the United States have been influenced in their presidential voting by promises to keep their sons out of foreign wars. Blood is too precious to be bartered at the polls for votes."

COLORADO

Mary R. Lindsey, of Denver, Colo., to the Rocky Mountain News (Denver:

"If anyone is under the impression that America really WANTS Universal Military Training to become the law of our land, let him listen to as many 'average citizens' as I have in the past weeks express their fear that it will happen.

"And let him hear as many of the leaders in Denver—ministers, educators and others—tell of the great effort they are making to get their constituents aroused to write letters of protest to Washington. He will conclude that Denver surely must represent a fair cross-section of opinion.

"But opinion without action cannot keep anything good. Therefore, I trust that everyone reading these words who has taken time to inform himself as to the sinister aspects of the Universal Military Training Bill which is even now before Congress will sit down and write his Congressmen—particularly to Sen. Edwin C. Johnson, who as a member of the powerful Military Affairs Committee is opposed to the bill."

MASSACHUSETTS

F. R., of Boston, to the Boston Globe:

"Let's keep the Korea war news on the front page where it belongs. After all, the casualty lists are still being issued.

"How about more pictures covering the Korean situation? I am tired of hunting for news of Korea on Pages 22 and up. Several days go by before I catch a picture of our men in action.

"If the men carrying on the truce talks would stop calling it hopeless, and think of all the men's lives involved in those talks, something could be done.

"I may be prejudiced because my husband is fighting at the front, but I am sure there are plenty of relatives and friends of the boys over in Korea who are more interested to read and see our boys on the front page instead of our politicians hogging it because of election year."

FBI TRIES TO FORCE 17 UNIONISTS TO SELL OUT THE ILWU

HONOLULU

At least 17 members of Sugar Workers Local 12, including its president, have been approached by FBI agents and offered a "deal" to sell out their union, the International Longshoremen & Warehousemen's Union.

That fact was revealed at the annual joint conference of all ILWU locals in the island, representing 25,000 sugar, pineapple, longshore and miscellaneous workers, held earlier this month.

ILWU recently released recordings of a conversation in which two FBI men offered a proposition whereby Jack Hall, ILWU regional director, would win immunity from Smith Act prosecution in return for splitting the Union.

Hall, it was revealed, is not the only one. Apparently scores from a number of locals have been called upon by the FBI agents.

The conference followed immediately after the convention of Local 142 at which ILWU president Harry Bridges and International secretary Louis Goldblatt spoke.

At the Local 142 meeting Bridges asked how many delegates had been approached by FBI men.

Seventeen delegates stood up, including Tony Rania, president of Local 142.

Actions taken at the conference called for:

• Full support of Jack Hall in his forthcoming Smith Act trial.

• Reaffirmation of the ILWU 9th biennial convention's resolution on world peace, urging a cease-fire in Korea, and increased UN efforts, to bring about peace.

• Repeal of the Smith and McCarran Acts.

• Wage Stabilization Board approval of ILWU-won wage increases, including a blast at the pay freeze.

• Support of a 75-cent an hour minimum wage in the Islands.

In the strong resolution in defense of the union, the convention said, "ILWU members recognize the cry 'Communism' as an old union-smearing trick. Our past strikes, especially the 1949 longshore strike proved this." The resolution went on.

"We serve notice that we will not be fooled, frightened or split by government agents . . . by red-baiting propaganda campaigns in the employers' daily newspapers and by legal attacks such as indictments under the Smith Act. We urge all our members to close ranks behind their leaders and especially behind ILWU Regional Director Jack Hall who was indicted by use of the Smith Act because of his courageous and effective union leadership in guiding this union. . . ."

In approving the ILWU resolution for peace and for a big-five-power agreement, the convention prefaced it with a statement saying:

"It is hard to talk about 'peace' these days, because no matter what is said, it is usually promptly labeled subversive by the war profiteers, frightened and misinformed people and the super-patriots. Yet deep in their hearts most people want peace."

Former Judge Denounces Witchhunts

BUFFALO, Feb. 26. — The "insidious rowdyism" of the anti-Communist witchhunt is serving to "subvert the ideals of freedom upon which our nation was founded," former State Supreme Court Justice David Diamond declared here. Speaking to the Torch Club, the former jurist denounced Sens. McCarthy and McCarran for their "irresponsible charges of Communist leanings."

He said, "these men like McCarthy and McCarran bale innocent men before investigating committees like an inquisition. They charge they are Reds because they don't agree with their feelings. Where has freedom of thought gone that a person has to stand trial for differences of opinion?"

MASS CONFERENCE ON MAY DAY PARADE CALLED FOR MARCH 29

"May Day, 1952, the 67th anniversary of the historic first May Day demonstration in America, will once again witness a united parade of the working people of our city, demonstrating their desire for peace, and their determination to protect their living standards and the democratic rights guaranteed by our Constitution," it was announced yesterday by Leon Straus, secretary of the New York Furriers Joint Board and chairman of the Provisional United Labor and People's Committee for May Day 1952.

The decision to call for a Parade this May First, the statement announced, was unanimously adopted at a meeting of trade union and community leaders, members of the United May Day Committee of 1951, who reconstituted themselves as the Provisional Committee for May Day-1952.

"May Day, which originated in the U. S. in 1886," the statement continued, "has been through the years a day to express the will of the people for liberty and justice. It is part of the democratic tradition of labor which nothing can destroy.

"This May Day, in the crucial presidential election year of 1952, all who want an end to the war in Korea; all who want to stop the lynch-terror against the Negro people; all who want to preserve the economic gains and rights won through years of bitter struggle, will have an opportunity to raise their voices in protest, and challenge the Truman-Dulles policies. Let us go forward to the greatest May Day Parade this city has ever known."

The first Mass Conference for May Day, the statement concluded, will be held on Saturday afternoon, March 29, at the St. Nicholas Sport Center, 53 W. 66 St. Trade union and community organizations are urged to take note of the date.

The Provisional Committee has opened headquarters at 799 Broadway, Room 537.

Charge Move to Gag Youth Who Visited Europe

Congress witchhunters are trying to prevent American youths who visited Europe from telling the people hear about what they saw, it was charged by a group of Negro and white youths who have received subpenas from Senate and House committees. The charge was made at a press conference at the Hotel Capitol.

The youths, who have received subpenas from the House Un-American Committee and the Senate Committee on Internal Security, are: Paul Robeson, Jr., Doris Koppelman, vice-chairman, Young People's General Assembly for Peace; Hope Foye, Negro singer; Joseph Bucholt, chairman, New York State Labor Youth League; Dorothy Gottlieb; Joy Silber; Irwin Silber, executive secretary, Peoples Artists; Betty Saunders, chairman, People's Artists, Charles White; Negro painter, and Sidney Kramer, Labor Youth League leader.

Those who must appear before the Senate McCarran Committee are Kramer on Feb. 27; Miss Koppelman, Feb. 28; Miss Foye, Feb. 28; Miss Gottlieb, Feb. 29 and Miss Silver, Feb. 29. House Un-American subpenas are effective for Saunders, March 20; Silber, March 20; Robeson, March 25; White, March 25, and Bucholt, March 26.

Some of the youths attended the recent Berlin Youth Festival. White was co-chairman of the U. S. delegation to Berlin, and later led a smaller delegation to the Soviet Union.

The youth's statement de-

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Seek Parents' Aid In Fight on School Witchhunt

The newly organized Committee for Freedom in the Schools, which is pressing for reinstatement of the eight recently suspended teachers, has announced that it is inviting parents from every neighborhood to join with it in presenting a set of "our own $64 questions" to the Board of Education and Dr. William Jansen on Thursday, at 1 p.m.

N. J. Governor Forced to Stop Extradition of Negro to South

NEWARK, Feb. 26.—Samuel B. Jordan, 21-year-old Negro of Bayonne, N. J., was ordered released from Hudson County jail by Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll today. The governor recalled the extradition warrant for Jordan's removal to Georgia. The warrant was originally issued for execution on Feb. 14, but was held up as a result of mass protest initiated by the Civil Rights Congress of New Jersey which forced the governor to conduct a hearing on the case.

Five years ago, Jordan was accused of stealing some seed peas from a farm in Georgia but the case was thrown out of court. On Oct. 14 the white Georgia plantation owner, Arthur Hartley, jointly accused with Jordan and three other Negro workers, came to New Jersey and tried to trick Jordan into coming to Georgia with him. Hartley was short of farm hands.

When that attempt failed, Hartley went back to Georgia and got the state to revive the five-year-old charge. Georgia put through an extradition request which the "liberal" Republican Driscoll promptly signed.

In today's order from the governor, he states "the hearing substantiated a recall of the "warrant."

Jordan was greeted by his mother, Mrs. Georgia Jordan, the mother of 14 children, and by three sisters and a brother. He had been held in prison since Dec. 12. He expressed gratitude when he came out, to his attorney, to the CRC of New Jersey, and to the governor.

To Lewis Moroze, state secretary of the CRC, he said: "I would like to tell the people at meetings that their help made me a free man and especially because of the cooperation of the NAACP with the Civil Rights Congress. If they continue to work together we can win more such victories."

Moroze pointed out that Jordan's freedom marked only the third time in 135 years that a New Jersey governor has revoked a scheduled extradition.

A Quick Cure Of Laryngitis In State Senate

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—After weeks of bipartisan alibis and ruses, Democrats sponsoring legislation to repeal the Hughes-Brees Law agreed today to move for discharge of their motions tomorrow morning.

The decision came about in dramatic fashion. Brooklyn Democrat Sen. Harry Gittleson, scheduled to move for discharge today, said a "laryngitis" attack prevented him from making a vigorous appeal and it looked as if the debate would be hamstrung for another week. During debate, however, on a proposal by Sen. William H. Bianchi, East Harlem Republican-Laborite, to remove the $50 ceiling in Domestic Relations Court cases for a wife in support proceedings, Gittleson arose and for nearly 20 minutes lambasted the measure in tough-lunged tones.

Bianchi responded with a one-sentence comment.

"I am happy to see the Senator from Kings has recovered the full use and power of his voice," said Bianchi.

An abashed Gittleson then agreed to call up his discharge motion the next day.

Bianchi will also move for repeal tomorrow. His measure, the most far-reaching effect on improved unemployment insurance benefits and coverage, has been stymied by the Democratic-Republican manipulations.

BUDGET DEBATE

The double - dealing Hughes-Brees maneuvers were outdone, if possible, by debate on the $1,093,000,000 state budget, which passed both houses today.

Democrats startled gallery witnesses by calling for higher income taxes, on warmongering grounds. Senate minority leader Elmer Quinn virtually took the Republican side.

Sen. Joseph Zaretzki, Manhattan Democrat, made a frenzied war speech which gave Senate majority leader Arthur H. Wicks

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Plane Workers Set Deadline For Strike

LONG BEACH, Calif., Feb. 26.—Production line workers at Douglas Aircraft Co. prepared yesterday to resume strike action against the plant unless their demands for reroactive pay and a union shop are met by March 3.

That deadline was set by more than 1,000 members of CIO United Auto Workers Local 148 who voted to end their "strike recess" in protest at stalling of the company and the Wage Stabilization Board over the points at issue. The "recess" was called at WSB's insistence after 43 days of strike last year.

Last week, the union accepted WSB recommendations for a pay increase of 10 percent plus nine cents, but protested vigorously the wage board's shadow boxing with the issues of retroactive pay and union security. At that time, the unionists set a deadline meeting for March 3.

GUATEMALA LEADER WARNS OF COUP BY UNITED FRUIT CO.

By A. B. MAGIL

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 26 (Telepress).—Dr. Juan Jose Arevalo, former President of Guatemala, in a recent speech here warned of a reactionary coup being organized against the democratic government of his country by agents of the United Fruit Co. and charged the U. S. Government was threatening all Latin America.

Arevalo spoke at a supper given in his honor by progressive Mexicans, Spanish Republicans, Guatemalans and other Latin Americans. Arevalo, whose term ended last March, pointed out that pressure is being exerted on Guatemala by the U. S. "and other governments in agreement with it in order to destroy the government of President Jacob Arbenz, which has distinguished itself for its identification with the working people and now faces a grave danger.

"The axe with which the are trying to chop down Guatemala is the same axe with which they want to strike down those giant oaks of America that are Mexico, Argentina and other great countries of Indo-America," Arevalo said.

He charged that the so-called "masters of the world have fixed their eyes on Guatemala and propose to take the power away from the people in order to return it to the imperialist companies."

Arevalo assailed the United States loans and related that when he was President, U. S. Ambassador Richard Patterson, whose recall he later demanded because of his gross intervention in the country's affairs, offered him a 200,000,000 dolar loan supposedly for schools, roads, etc. Arevalo told the audience he rejected the loan because "with the left hand one receives the money while with the right hand one signs a con-

(Continued on Page 6)

Bi-Partisan Concern For Fruit Profits

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Rep. John W. McCormack, House Democratic Majority Leader, and Rep. Joseph W. Martin Jr., House Republican Minority Leader, united yesterday in attacking the government of Guatemala in a vicious red-baiting manner. The purpose of their attack was to aid the United Fruit Co., which has its imperialist tentacles in all of Central America. Both McCormick and Martin are from Massachusetts. So is the multi-million dollar United Fruit Co., which is trying to keep the Latin American workers in slavery.

Japanese Fear Rearmament

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—The Japanese people are approaching U.S.-directed rearmament "with all tho fear and distrust of a people who know from bitter, personal, still-fresh experience the horrors of war," Keyes Beech, correspondent for the Chicago Daily News, said in a Tokyo dispatch to his paper Feb. 18.

"To many Japanese, rearmament is the first step on the road to a new war that they most emphatically do not want," Beech wrote. "They're still picking up the pieces from the last one."

Beech pointed out that although "the Russians are only 2½ miles away at one point, the Japanese seem to be less excited about the Communist menace than most Americans."

New Bedford Textile Firm To Build Mill in Tennessee

LAWRENCEBURG, Tenn., Feb. 26.—Wamsutta Mills established in New Bedford, Mass., for more than a century, will build a $4,500,000 cotton mill here, officials of the local Chamber of commerce disclosed today. The plant, to be built as soon as givernment permission and needed critical construction materials are obtained, will employ 750.

Wamsutta is the latest of the many New England companies that have turned to the South for a refuge from unionism. It was not indicated here whether the company will shift all its operations South, but there was no doubt the result will be fewer jobs in New England.

Lucien M. Capterton, president of the Chamber of Commerce here, said the municipality will float a bond and build the plant for Wamsutta. Rent paid by the company will pay for the bond.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—The H. & B. American Machine Co. of Providence has laid of 200 of its workers in the past 10 days. This brings the total layoffs to 350 out of 1,000.

The U. S. Rubber Co. in Providence also said it may dismiss workers.

A strike of 500 workers continued, meanwhile, at the Hayward-Schuster Mill in East Douglas, Mass., because the company refused to renew the terms of the old contract with the Textile Workers Union.

FIGHT ALBANY MOVE TO BAN LABOR'S POLITICAL ACTION

ALBANY, Feb. 26. — The United Electrical Workers today condemned the Travia-Erwin bills to prohibit trade unions from making financial contributions in political campaigns. The UE charged this was "anti-democratic class legislation designed to create a little Taft-Hartley Act in New York state," and to "block independent political action by labor." The statement was issued by Clifford T. McAvoy, UE state legislative director.

There was much activity against the measure by the ALP, Liberal Party and CIO leaders here.

The Liberals, conferred with Assemblyman Anthony J. Travia, Brooklyn Democratic sponsor.

Harold Garno, State CIO secretary, told the Daily Worker, "We're putting the heat on," particularly against Travia and the Democrats.

Arthur Schutzer, ALP state executive secretary conferred with the Republican co-sponsor, Sen. Austin W. Erwin. Erwin said he knew of "one union" which supports the bill, but did not name it.

It is a known secret that Travia introduced the bill at the behest of his district and county Democratic leader Francis J. Sinnott and that Edwin's sponsorship was agreed to in advance by GOP Sen. Arthur Wicks and Republican State chairman William L. Pfeiffer. This morning, however, Pfeiffer is said to have asked GOP legislative startegists: "Who in hell okayed this bill?"

UN Finally Lists Petition On Genocide

The United Nations has officially acknowledged receipt of "We Charge Genocide," the petition charging U. S. Government bodies with "violation of the UN convention on Genocide in the officially sanctioned killings and persecution of American Negroes," the Civil Rights Congress reported thi sweek.

In a letter to William L. Patterson, head of the CRC, who filed the petition in Paris on Dec. 17, John P. Humphrey, director of the Division on Human Rights, wrote: "Summarize of your communications will be included in the regular list of communications which will be submitted to the next session of the Commission on Human Rights, in accordance with Resolution 75 (V) of the Economic and Social Council."

Answering Humphrey, Patterson deplored the lateness of the UN's acknowledgement.

Patterson said that the petition, at the time it was submitted in Paris "was vital to the struggles of the Negro people to free themselves from such murderous attacks as have so recently brought about the death of Harry T. Moore and his wife in Florida and the bombing of the home of Dr. Urbane Bass in the State of Illinois."

In a letter to the U. S. delegation to the United Nations, which also acknowledged receipt of copies of the historic petition after the General Assembly's adjournment, Patterson said:

"I can only regard the present acknowledgement as indicative that the delay was a conscious one, calculated to prevent my strengthening the struggle to see that this historical document received a hearing."

The petition, titled "We Charge Genocide" has been published in book form in the United States by the Civil Rights Congress and has already sold close to 30,000 copies.

Child Slavery Rising in Japan

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—The poor are geeting poorer in Japan, and child slavery is mounting under the American occupation, a Tokyo dispatch by Keyes Beech to the Chicago Daily News reveals. Beech's story (Feb. 11) is in marked contrast to the rosy version of Japanese happiness under the rule of MacArthur and now Ridgway and under the restored-to-power Japanese imperialists.

Beech declared:

"Although Japan is relatively prosperous—new buildings are going up everywhere and factories are booming—the poor seem to be getting poorer.

"According to labor ministry records, 1,579 Japanese ranging in age from eight to 20 were sold into slavery during a recent six-month period. Officials admit that this figure represents only a fraction of the traffic. . . .

"Most of the 'recruiting' is done by child labor brokers who prey upon areas where farmers are having hard times. They find business good during the lean winter months in northern Japan."

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World of Labor

by George Morris

Another Month to Sell A Steel Wage Formula

NEGOTIATIONS and hearings for a new steel contract that had been dragging since November have been extended for another month on recommendation of the union's leadership. The new extension for a month, to March 23, was for the ostensible purpose of giving the Wage Stabilization Board's panel time to go over the mass of testimony put into its record by the union and steel companies.

Only naive people will seriously believe that the WSB panel will waste much time with that testimony. The real object of this second month-long postponement of the deadline, on top of an earlier postponement of nearly two months, is to give the "stabilization" braintrusters more time to fix up a "solution" that would still be within the wage-freeze policy.

From all indications, including precedents set by the WSB in other recent wage recommendations, there is a tentative 15-cent "package" plan in the wind. How did such a figure get into the wind? The "stabilizers" have apparently come to the conclusion that it is possible to fit that amount within the "formula." The union officials have apparently let it be known that they can sell a 15-cent package to the members.

The problem then becomes one for the price and wage "experts" to spell out: How much of the raise across the board, how much additional for the higher classifications, how much for "fringes," etc. Also, how to add 50 cents on the price of a ton of steel for every penny wage raise and make it look 100 percent "legal."

Assuming that all those details are worked out, there is still the problem of acceptance by the steel interests. They may, as Murray already indicated, play hard-to-get and let the industry close down for a while to extort a high enough price hike and blame the union for the shutdown.

THERE IS another reason for the further delays. They aimed to wear down the militancy among the workers and give an impression that whatever is gotten in the way of a wage increase will be like flesh torn out of the breasts of the oppressed steel employers.

Another object is to let time ease the problem of the "stabilizers." By the time the decision of the WSB is handed down, five months will have passed since the steel union formulated its demands. The trend indicates that by that time the BLS cost-of-living index will rise a total of about 2 percent or more and leave little margin for argument on whether the suggested package is "legal" or not.

But the real question before the steel workers, and others whose wages will be greatly influenced by the outcome in steel, is not how the WSB fits a 15-cent pakage into its formula but whether 15 cents is anywhere near sufficient.

In the case of the steel workers for example, Philip Murray said in the statement he submitted to the WSB a few days after New Years that the government's own index shows a rise of 8.3 percent in the cost of living since the fall of 1950 when the steel workers had their last raise. By the time the WSB hands down its recommendation the index will undoubtedly be closer to 10 percent.

Viewed from that standpoint, the 15 cents will even fall short of what the index allows. Nor would it include an annual productivity allowance which the WSB is said to favor.

Furthermore, even the current average of $1.88 an hour is considerably below the $4,132 a year BLS says should provide a "modest but adequate" budget for a family of four. And Mr. Murray's statement to the WSB noted that "hundreds of thousands" of steel workers with incomes as low as $1.31 an hour cannot afford anywhere near the "modest but adequate" budget.

The steel workers, therefore, have good reason to be disturbed by the maneuvering that is going on. If they cannot go beyond the BLS index now when the industry is running full blast, when will they ever pass it? They will certainly not do so when the mills work short weeks and many are jobless. They will not soon get as opportune a moment to win premium pay for Saturday and Sunday and holidays with pay.

More thanks to donors to our Worker fund: to P. Beston, $3; to J. E. M., Argo, Ill., for $2; M. A., New York, $2; and our old standby Peppi for $5, the second this month.

Press Roundup

THE HERALD TRIBUNE's Walter Lippmann has a solution for the Korean truce stalemate on prisoner exchange. Since the U. S. government doesn't want to return its Chinese and Korean prisoners, preferring instead to turn them over to Chiang and Rhee, either for slaughter or impressment into fascist armies, Lippmann suggests that Washington state that the "official notices announcing the death and escape of x-numbers of their prisoners have been delayed." Then, of course, "x-numbers" of the POWS could be dealt with at Washington's pleasure. The unspeakable cynicism and degraded morality of this proposal does not seem to disturb Mr. Lippmann.

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THE MIRROR's Jack Lait explains socialism and communism have become playthings and hobbies of the rich "while the American proletariat—the still underprivileged few—wants none of it." As evidence, Lait proudly points to the fact that "there is no socialism movement in Mississippi, poorest state, and plenty of it in New York and California, the richest." This interesting hodgepodge of misinformation suggests the following: Hearst editor Lait's ideal situation is the perpetuation of semi-feudal, jimcrow misery in Mississippi and the impoverishment of all other states, to stop 'socialism'; and, in his census, there are more millionaires in America than workers.

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THE TIMES reports from Indo-China that the top French imperialist gauleiter there does "not believe a decisive military victory (over the Viet Namese people) was possible" and that an "international political settlement" is necessary to bring peace. But the Times edftorially demands that Washington continue to give "all the help and all the credit that can be given" to the French in Indo-China. If imperialism can't rule, it can at least continue the slaughter. So goes the murderous philosophy of that great organ of the 'free world,' the New York Times.

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THE POST headlines: "Reds Poise Blast at French Indochina." Of course, there is no such thing as "French Indo-China." Indo-China belongs to the Indo-Chinese. True headline would have said: "Indo-Chinese Resist French Imperialist Aggression." But the Post, for all its phony wrist slaps for what it calls 'outmoded colonialism', is against genuine independence for the peoples of Asia. So who can then believe in the Post's mournful tribute to what it calls the "fourth anniversary" of the "murder of Czech "democracy" by the "Communists"? The Social-Democratic Post can't stand the thought that after four years, Czechoslovakia remains socialist, stands for peace, and does not scrape the floor before Wall Street.

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THE WORLD TELEGRAM says that if Washington consents to Russia being one of the neutral observers of a Korea truce, then the U. S. should name as its choice some country like Spain. The idea evidently being that no one could represent Washington's point of view better than a fascist. They have got a point, there.—H. E.

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

The Rockefeller Plan For the Middle East

MR. ADOLPH BERLE calls for American "aid" to "thwart Soviet intentions" in the Middle East. This statement of the Dubinskyite Liberal Party's program for the Middle East suggests a paraphrase of an old, old, saying: Where imperialists hesitate to tread, rightwing Socialists rush in.

For what the Rockefellers strive to achieve through behind-the-scenes wire - pulling, demagogy and subterfuge, the Dubinskyites shout from the housetops. The objective of both is the unchallenged monopoly of Middle East resources by the Rockefeller interests. Hence, it is no accident that the Liberal Party bestowed its blessings on Nelson Rockefeller's recommendations for implementing the Truman Point Four hoax.

The Rockefellers spend and give away millions in order to hide from the masses of Americans their parasitic and pro-fascist role in society. Quite obviously, no American worker would vote for or support a program if its naked aim was to use the blood, sweat and taxes of American workers in order to oust British competition from the Middle East oilfields, buttress feudal regimes, condemn the peoples of these countries to permanent dependency, and try to organize both the peoples and the resources as instruments for aggressions elsewhere. Such a program would obviously not benefit the American worker. It would benefit only the billionaire parasites.

BUT AT THIS point, enter the rightwing Socialists. Their historic function is to help the parasites hide their real aims and sell the workers these aims under names which the workers identify with things that benefit them. It would seem, however, that the Liberal Party leadership suffers from a lack of imagination: it has rushed to Rockefeller's aid with the old stereotypes which have not changed since Noske and Scheidermann helped the Krupps and Stinnes to instal Hitler.

Mr. Berle certainly knows the score, having co-authored a study of U. S. corporations which shows the domination of American economy by the great trusts. But his call to "thwart Soviet intentions" is a trite and over-worked subterfuge: the Rockefeller greed must be camouflaged with a thick dressing of anti-Communism and anti-Sovietism. To prevent the Rockefellers from being seen as they are, the grasping, ruthless billionaires who want nothing less than a world oil monopoly, Mr. Berle and his fellow-Dubinskyites throw around them the mantle of the Crusader for the Free World!

BUT LOOK at the Middle East—and the realities completely explode this despicable lie. Everywhere there is unrest, peoples on the march, struggling for bread, land and liberty. And who are they struggling against? The Soviet Union? Or the Rockefellers and their governments?

The picture does not lie. These countries are garrisoned by foreign armies. Soviet armies? On the contrary, the French imperialists blast to bits the patriots of Morocco, the British tanks mercilessly shoot up Egyptian police and civilians, the puppet police of the feudal regimes kill and imprison the people. In the whole of the Middle East, there is not a single member of the Soviet armed forces, except attaches with diplomatic officers. This is obvious even to the blind.

To get around these obvious realities, the Liberal Party hits on the device of accusing "Soviet intentions." It is the Smith Act and Foley Square frameup technique elevated to the sphere of international politics. The imperialists stand in these countries waist-deep in the blood and sweat of the peoples, while Berle screams about "Soviet intentions"! There seems to be really nothing so contemptible, so utterly cynical and unprincipled, as a Dubinskyite.

Fortunately, their counsel will not matter a Confederate dollar to the peoples of the Middle East, now on the threshold of ridding themselves of both the bloodsuckers from overseas, like the Rockefellers, and those at home, like Farouk and Mossadeq. There are some things we Americans can learn from these Middle Eastern peoples.

COMING in the weekend WORKER
ONE MAN'S PEACE CRUSADE

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MAKE THEM 'TURN BACK'

THEY ARE GIVING us the "no turning back" line about the rearming of the German fascists and Pearl Harfor criminals in Tokyo.

This is the phrase used by many newspapers to beat down the growing worries of millions of Americans regarding this Washington scheme for a new Axis preparing for attack.

Those who use this typical Munich-style language would like to have us believe that the "die is cast," that it is "too late" for the people to challenge these criminal schemes which can only speed up the push to war and lead to terrible disasters for our country.

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BUT THERE IS EVERY possibility of "turning back."

The Washington leaders—Truman, Acheson, Eisenhower, Dulles, along with their GOP critics like Taft—can be made to "turn back" by the people. For the people can enforce peace. The war machine of Eisenhower rests on a dangerous but rotten foundation. It can be halted.

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THE SO-CALLED "ALLIES" of the Washington war planners at Lisbon are facing angry and aroused naton determination to restore a new fascist Germany and ment (N. Y. Times, Feb. 25) that Washington's methods for getting agreement at Lisbon for the new Fascist army headed by Eisenhower are "like the extortion of confessions"—the third degree used by fascist police. It is no secret that there is a tremendous twisting of arms, and open blackmail by Washington in the form of threats to withdraw "aid."

This war-breeding alliance—based on the Washington's determination to restore a new fascist Germany and Japan—is bound to collide more and more with the hatred of the people in every land.

But it will not collapse of itself. Nor will the difficulties of the war-plotters in Washington cause them to reconsider and reverse their course. It is plain that these leaders fomenting a world war are so desperate, so greedy for the super-profits of war, and so savage in their fear of peoples democracy, national independence in Asia and Africa, and the rise of socialism, that they are Hitler-like in their feverish rages.

They believe that they can "bulldog it" through all difficulties, and can trample down whatever resistance may be offered to them by the hagglers and bargainers in the various quisling governments of national betrayal who take their blackmail "aid." It is only the people they are forgetting in their bloody calculations.

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THEIR LIE ABOUT some future "Soviet aggression," for which they are encircling the Soviet Union with hundreds of air bases, grows more stupid and cruder every time they use it. It is no secret that Washington had "alerted" its "allies" for a "Soviet attack" in 1950 . . . then in 1951 . . . now perhaps in 1953 or 1954. . . . But their own propaganda about being "strong enough to repel attack in 1955" gives the lie to their subterfuges.

Not a single European "ally" of the Washington leadership acts as if it believes in the official Truman-Eisenhower falsehood about "Soviet aggression." These governments, as even the worried warmonger Herbert Hoover recently pointed out sadly, do not stage any of the hysterics about "civil defense," or any of the panic tactics which have become standard for the warmongers in our own land.

These "allies" haggle for steel, coal, oil, and dollars; they all want their "share" in the loot, with a minimum price in cannon fodder and loss of markets. The preparation for an Eisenhower-led attack on the working classes in West Europe, for a fascist war of revenge against the USSR in alliance with the Ruhr Nazis, is only too plain in every move they make.

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BUT THEY ARE desperate and in a hurry because they are also ridden with contradictions, and fear of the powerful mass peace movement rising in the world.

It is up to us Americans to assume our great patriotic task of stopping the war-plotters whose central office is Washington and Wall Street. Far from "no turning back," there is every reason, personal and patriotic, for every American family to demand that they "turn back" from the fascists and sit down with the Soviet Union, the great wartime ally which sacrificed so much to crush Hitlerism. It is time for the American labor movement in particular to demand a Big Five no-war pact, a cease fire in Korea and a halt to the rearming of the Nazis.

A Lawyer Who Believes What Law School Taught

By RICHARD O. BOYER

IT TAKES MORE than ordinary courage these days, as Justice Douglas has noted, for an attorney surrounded by what Douglas has called "The Black Silence of Fear" to defend those charged with such political "crimes" as alleged violation of the Smith Act.

John T. McTernan, attorney for 14 of the 16 Communist leaders who will go on trial for their political beliefs on March 3, manifestly has such courage. Of the more than 200 lawyers approached by New York's victims of the Smith Act, only McTernan, who lives in Los Angeles, and Frank Serri, of Brooklyn and of whom I will write later, have thus far been willing to serve as counsel for the Communist defendants.

Tall, slim and elegant, his mustache and temples beginning to gray, although he is only 41, McTernan is, as he says, "no silver spoon guy." He worked after school hours as a child attending grade school, and he worked his way through Amherst and Columbia Law School.

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WHATEVER the professional risks of his current course, and Justice Douglas has enumerated some of them, McTernan himself never mentions them. Yet as a defense attorney in the approaching trial, he has thoroughly familiarized himself with the first thought-control trial at Foley Square. There five attorneys were sentenced to pris — for alleged contempt of court but in reality for observing the highest ethics of their profession by defending their Communist clients with the "warm zeal" enjoined upon them by the canons of their profession.

McTernan knows, too, that the life disbarment from federal court of one of them, Harry Sacher, for "excess of zeal," apparently a shade too much of the "warm zeal" demanded of every attorney, was not only intended to punish Sacher. It was also a method of telling all attorneys that "warm zeal," when used correctly, should be reserved for Standard Oil and similarly acceptable clients; that "warm zeal" becomes "excess of zeal" and cause for disbarment when used in behalf of Communists, trade unionists, and other progressives.

McTernan left a comparatively calm and lucrative practice in Los Angeles for the rigors of his present role. Everything was going nicely when he received a telephone call from Pittsburgh on Dec. 21, 1951.

And yet McTernan's Los Angeles practices was not so calm as it may seem to him in retrospect. Typical of his cases there was his successful defense of 48 people arrested for booing Gerald L. K. Smith. In another case, he represented many unions in a suit which broke restrictive covenants and gave legal authorization for Negroes to live in so-called "white" neighborhoods. And before that, when he was regional attorney for the National Labor Relations Board in Northern California and enforcement attorney for the OPA in San Francisco, his life had not been entirely placid.

Nevertheless the whole quality of his life changed with that telephone call on Dec. 21, 1951. The call was from Steve Nelson who with Andy Onda and Jim Dolsen, was charged with the possession of books menacing the state of Pennsylvania. They had asked hundreds of attorneys to represent them but all had refused. McTernan, caught with his belief in the ethics of his own profession, could not refuse, for he believed what he was taught as a law student, that every defendant was entitled to a lawyer.

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THE APPROACHING trial at Foley Square will undoubtedly have its own characteristics. But it is doubtful if they can exceed in sheer Hitlerian lunacy or in complete and definitive rejection of every customary rule of law and evidence the eight months trial in Pittsburgh. This was the trial that became a part of the world premiere of "I Was A Communist For The FBI." The cast of that production, which paid tribute to Matt Cvetic, stoolpigeon who testified against the defendants, attended trial sessions, sitting in the first row next to the jury. Civic celebrations honoring Cvetic and vilifying the defendants were held on the courthouse steps, the courthouse in which the trial was being held. At one of them a plaque was presented to Cvetic by the Mayor of Pittsburgh who proclaimed "A Matt Cvetic Day."

During the trial, a parade in honor of Cvetic and his motion picture was held from the courthouse to the movie theater in which the premiere was held, and at a ceremony there the arresting officers were extolled.

Perhaps the chief peculiarity of the trial, however, was one Michael Musmanno, an avowed admirer of Mussolini and a judge of the Court of Common Pleas in which the defendants were tried. Musmanno initiated this case, in which three men face a possible 20 years in prison because of their possession of books and because of their belief in Socialism. He intended to, and did use it, as a part of his campaign for election to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Musmanno was the complainant in the case, the investigator of it, the leader of raids in which books were seized, and the chief state's witness in a court of which he, himself, was a judge. In contemptuous disregard of the most fundamental ethics of the judiciary he issued a statement to the newspapers, declaring the defendants guilty, before a jury verdict was returned. It was Musmanno, in his quadruple role of judge, police officer, publicity man and prosecutor, who assigned a Judge O'Brien to conduct the case, and it was Mussmano, on the witness stand for some 30 days, who took over the courtroom. He decided what questions he would answer and what questions he would not answer, frequently reversing the presiding judge.

The question of disbarment came up in this case, too, when Judge Mussmano sitting in another case arbitrarily held that one of the defense attorneys in the Pittsburgh case, Hyman Schlesinger, was "legally and morally unfit to try cases in this court." The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, of which Musmanno is now a member, promptly reversed the order.

After this trial it is not likely that McTernan will be surprised by anything happening at Foley Square. Some of his friends sometimes like to say that the approaching trial may be different from that of Pittsburgh, but that it can't be worse. Some of them are worried by the professional risks he is taking by defending those charged with political offenses. They say he is jeopardizing his livelihood, but add that there are two things he will not jeopardize. The first is the highest ethics of his profession. The second is his honor.

Grievances Are Piling Up in The Steel Mills

By DAVID RENSON

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. 26.—There is a heat building up in the Mahoning Valley more powerful than that in the open hearth and blast furnaces. It is the heat of the 50,000 workers in Little Steel whose patience has worn thin with unsettled accumulating grievances.

Slowdowns and stoppages have been piling up. There is a saying here that in many mills "all you have to do is put your coat on and the men walk out." Since the Steel Union's special convention last January there have been stoppages or slowdowns at Youngstown Sheet and Tube, at the Republic Steel plants in Youngstown, Niles and Warren, at Mullins Steel, Trucson Steel and smaller plants.

As in other steel areas the main cause of the struggles is speedup and the fact that the men have little confidence in getting their grievances settled through the regular cumbersome machinery. In nearly all cases the men have returned to work after long hours of argument from union officials. And often they come out again and the entire process has to be repeated.

The walkout several weeks ago in the Seamless Mill of Youngstown Sheet & Tube may be considered typical. Production in this mill has doubled in the last three years but the workers earn little over what they earned then despite the output and rising prices. About four months ago the hookers and cranemen began to hold production down to a minimium level.

LOCKOUT

When the company failed to intimidate the men after calling separate crews into the office, it shut down the entire seamless mill with its 1,000 workers. That did not cow the workers either who were in a showdown mood. Soon the steel began to pile up and three open hearths which supply Seamless as well as the Cold Strip (where another slowdown was in process) had to shut down.

The men were finally convinced to go back, but within a few hours the slowdown was in effect again and the men were out again. It took two heated union meetings before the union officials persuaded the workers to return to the mill and up production a little, although not up to what the company is demanding. However, the men are still restive and, as an old timer put it, "there's a burning fuse down there and it can go off any time."

You find that same burning fuse all over the valley. Perhaps less eye-catching but in many ways a greater test of the workers' solidarity are the protracted slowdowns that have been taking place in a number of mills. A veteran of every major struggle from the '37 Little Steel Strike on described the one that has been going on for weeks in his department.

"In some ways," he said, "it's really harder than a walkout. The bosses come around glaring at you and sometimes a union official tries to talk you out of it. But day after day and turn after turn the men stick by their guns."

The fight is made even more difficult by the fact that in this department, as in much of steel, it is not an assembly line type of production where a small group can set the pace. Here there are a number of machines with crews working separately. Yet with no formal meetings, with no words passed between crews, production on all the machines remains at the same levels.

Among the most militant of all the workers are the Negroes who hold the lowest-paid and hardest jobs. There have been stoppages on the coke ovens of Republic in Youngstown. Here, where the workers are overwhelmingly Negroes, the pay has remained the same for years although production keeps going up and work gets harder. The workers stay on straight time rates and receive no bonus for the increased production.

In one grievance session after a stoppage the workers' representatives openly charged the company with discrimination against Negroes. As elsewhere, the Negroes find themselves excluded from promotions to better jobs through the group seniority system which permits Negroes to "advance" only within lower-paid classifications.

REACTIONS TO DELAY

Despite the fighting mood all through the valley there were mixed reactions in the mills to the new postponement of the national strike deadline when it was announced by the union. Most of the workers expected it. They didn't like it and there were many expressions of disgust with the continued stalling on their demands.

Yet there is a feeling of uncertainty as to how the national negotiations can be influenced at local levels. For the past number of years national negotiations have always been conducted in a manner distant from the workers; it always involved the government as well as the corporations and the national union.

The workers know what they can do about their local grievances but are not sure of what they can do on a national level. Nonetheless, there is an insistent demand for all 22 demands of the union, with great stress placed on a wage increase, especially for the lower-paid classifications, Saturday and Sunday premium pay, shift differentials, and improved vacation schedules as well as a control on speedup.

In no steel area are district and national union officials mobilizing the men for struggle in the event nothing happens by the new deadline. That does not mean there may not be a strike. It was no different in '49 and there was an eight-week strike then.

But here the locals are doing some mobilizing on their own. Seven locals are issuing a joint monthly paper called "22 In '52 Or Fight." It is serving to rally many of the workers around the national demands but still there is no similar action from the top union officials.

CORRECTION

In yesterday's story of the youth peace conference, a typographical error on the remarks of Martin Grizer of NYU had him "strongly opposed to the concept of preventing war." It should have read "preventive war."

GRAND PRIZE-NATL. FILM FESTIVAL 1951
DREAM OF A COSSACK
STANLEY

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ALP Hits Bills to Curb Political Action by Labor

The American Labor Party announced opposition to three bills jointly introduced by Assemblyman Anthony J. Travia (Dem-ALP) and State Senator Austin W. Erwin (R) which, it alleged, "would restrict the right of working men and women to engage in independent political action and would tighten the grip of the bi-partisan machine bosses."

Arthur Schutzer, ALP state executive secretary, said:

"The Travia-Erwin bills would prohibit labor unions and any unincorporated association, such as civic and community organizations, from making voluntary contributions to a political campaign. It seeks to impose second-class citizenship upon millions of voters."

'16' Protests

(Continued From Page 1)

organizations in all parts of the world.

"All who value freedom and justice must combine to resist these cruel and illiberal developments," writes D. N. Pritt, internationally known British attorney, in referring to the approaching trial. "I think that most people in Britain believe that the widest tolerance should be given to the expression of opinion, including minority opinion; and that they believe more particularly, that the expression of political opinion should not be subjected to criminal prosecution and imprisonment. This belief is largely based on a realization that progressive developments often start as the opinion of a minority, and that to punish people for entertaining such thoughts is not merely unjust but is a hindrance to progress and change.

"Most people in Britain have long thought also that these beliefs were firmly held by the great majority of the American people, who have built their lives and thoughts on a revolution not yet two centuries old.

"It has thus been a great and serious shock to people in Britain who have been able to discover the facts, to realize that, under the Smith Act, people in effect are being tried, condemned and imprisoned for holding political beliefs."

From Helsinki comes the message: "On behalf of nearly six million building and wood workers, the Trade Unions International of Workers of the Building, Wood and Building Materials Industries (WFTU) hereby expresses their solidarity with the trade union and working class leaders in New York who will go on trial on March 3. The Trade Unions International also expreses its most sincere hope for the acquittal of the defendants who, owing to their courageous work for better living standards and for world peace, have become the victims of reactionary persecution."

"Messages of support from all over the world are continuing to arrive," said Marion Bachrach, one of the defendants and treasurer of the defense fund. "We expect to receive such messages of international solidarity all through the trial."

Laryngitis

(Continued From Page 3)

the opening he wanted to make a demagogic rebuttal.

"I would gladly give up the windfall (referring to charges of a state surplus) to get peace," Wicks said. "I hope never again to hear reference on this floor to windfalls based on death weapons and war."

Wicks blamed the Truman Administration for forcing tax rises.

So contradictory were the Democratic speeches that one Bronx senator said to us:

"We do a better job for the Republicans than they do for themselves. No wonder people think we're both the same."

Tenants Tell Legislature to Pass Anti-Bias Housing Law

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—A bus load of tenant representatives today vigorously lobbied for passage of anti-discrimination housing bills and for defeat of the Mayor Impellitteri's proposed county real estate tax.

The 40 spokesmen of the New York Tenant Welfare and Consumer Councils urged an investigation of the State Rent Commission and charged that state rent czar Joseph McGoldrick was decontrolling rents through a series of landlord-manipulated devices. Among those cited by the delegates were the 4 percent assessed valuation, sub-tenancy, 15 percent voluntary increase, refrigerator and television antenna boosts, and limitation on tenant redress at commission hearings.

Negro and Puerto Rican families were the special victims of the uncontrolled rent spree permitted by the commission, delegates told legislators.

Tenants stressed the rent boost threat in the proposed county real state tax and joined with small homeowners to demand that the levy be specifically imposed on big property and monopoly realty interests. Public hearings were demanded on 10 anti-discrimination housing measures in the Senate and assembly, all of them now in committees with Democrats and Republicans doing little to force them onto the floor.

Delegates warned New York City legislators that their vote and effort to pass these bills would be a yardstick for tenant balloting next November.

To Observe Woman's Day

International Women's Day will be observed by the National Women's Appeal for the Rights of Foreign Born Americans with a tribute to Carol King, outstanding woman attorney, who died on Jan. 22, it was announced yesterday.

In announcing the tribute, Belle Bailynson, secretary of the National Women's Appeal, stated that it would be held at 8 p.m., on Tuesday, March 4, at the Teachers Center, 206 W. 15 St.

Tickets are available at 23 W. 20 St., Room 32, at 50 cents each.

Youths

(Continued From Page 3)

nounced the "singling out of Negro youths.

Miss Foye, who was offered an opportunity to sing grand opera in eastern Germany, told reporters. "Since I am not accepted here as an opera singer, I would like to go where I am accepted."

White denounced the revoking of passports as an attack on Negro artists and a denial of the opportunities to travel and extend the culture of the Negro people.

Miss Koppelman said that the witchhunters were afraid that those who went to Europe would tell enough American youth of the desire for peace they found among the young people of Europe.

The youths urged telegrams to the House and Senate groups demanding that the subpenas be dropped.

Guatemala

(Continued From Page 3)

mittment that will lead no one knows how far in the direction of shackling the national sovereignty."

Arevalo also related a conversation he had with Patterson, who once asked him: "Why do all the world's workers side with Communis?" To which Arevalo replied: "Because Communism offers them a paradise on earth and not after death as religion does." "Why," continued Patterson, "do they not side with the United States?" And Arevalo replied, "Because the United States offers them only the atom bomb."

Classified Ads

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How Soviet Pupils Study English, American Classics

By PROF. ROMAN SAMARIN

Prof. R. Samarin (Dr. of Philol.) heads the Chair of the History of Foreign Literatures at the Moscow University.

MOSCOW.

Soviet boys and girls while at school are introduced to the finest there is in world literature. They read adapted editions of Defoe and Swift. They learn of the great English writers Shakespeare, Byron and Dickens. Very popular among them are "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and Mark Twain's books, which give them their first idea of the American 19th-century classics.

At the university the student of philology, regardless of whether he chooses to major in one of the Slavonic or West-European languages, begins with a comprehensive course in the History of Foreign Literatures, which gives him a general picture of the development of the principal trends in world literature. Considerable attention in this course of study is paid to English and Americal literature.

• • •

Far more thorough, naturally, is the study of English and American literature in the Romano-Germanic Departments in universities. Here there are several special courses of lectures on the literature the student has chosen to specialize in, showing the development of that literature as a whole and the landmarks in that development. For instance, there are special courses on Shakespeare, on the English 18th-century novel, on Byron and Dickens, English romanticism and the realistic novel.

Parallel with this system of special lecture courses seminars are conducted, where the students under the supervision of professors and their assistants work out various problems independently and prepare papers and reports on them.

The system of special courses and seminars is arranged so as to give the student, during his five years at the university, a systematic survey of the development of English and American literature and the most important stages of that process.

• • •

The student's final year at the university is devoted to his diploma work. Every year quite a few students choose subjects relating to the history of English and American literature.

To list just a few of the subjects chosen during the past few years at the Moscow State University: "The people in the Scottish novels of Sir Walter Scott," "Thackeray's historical novels," "Dreiser's essays from the literary point of view," "The freedom-loving tradition of the British people in the novels of Jack Lindsay," "The poetry of Swift," "Greece in the work of Byron," "The problem of critical realism in the early novels of Mark Twain," "The significance of folklore in Shakespeare's historical dramas" and "Dickens' social novels of the 'fifties."

British and American Authors who are active in the fight for peace are likewise frequently chosen by students as subjects for their diploma work.

• • •

The keen interest shown by Soviet students in English and Americnan literature is also reflected in the work of the translator's circles at some universities; in these circles young poets among the students translate English and American poetry. The translators are particularly interested in the poetry of Byron, Shelley and Keats; of the 20th-century English poets they are greatly attracted to John Cornford, the young English poet who lost his life in Spain; of the progressive American poets, to Joe Hill, worker and poet.

The more capable students take a post-graduate course to continue their education and receive training for teaching in college and for research work.

MARK TWAIN

. . . his books are popular in the USSR

After three years of study these post-graduate students have to submit a finished piece of independent research, which is presented as a dissertation for a Master's degree, in our case Master of Philology.

• • •

Among the post-graduate students some specialize in English and American literature and dissertations on this subject are presented every year. The following are but a few that have already been presented or are about to be presented: "Swift as a publicist," "Dickens and the Chartist movement," "Ralph Fox, publicist and literary critic," "The later novels of Dickens," "The Italian period in Byron's works," "The historical novels of Howard Fast," "George Eliot in the history of the English 19th-century novel," "The 19th-century English and the American historical novel on the relations between Britain and the United States," "Progressive American literature in the struggle for peace," "Harriet Beecher Stowe and her place in the development of American critical realism," "The novels of Thomas Hardy," and "An examination of 'The Forsyte Saga' from the literary point of view."

• • •

In the past five years there have also been several dissertations on the history of English literature presented for a Doctor's degree, including dissertations on the English enlightenment novel of the 18th century, on Dickens and on Milton. A dissertation on Galsworthy is shortly to be presented.

In studying the present work of literary scholars in Britain and the United States, their colleagues here in the Soviet Union are struck by the fact that despite the vast number of papers on meters, lexicology and biographies of writers and poets, there are hardly any attempts to examine more important problems, such as the character of the main trends in English and American literature—romanticism and realism—or the progressive historical traditions of the people as reflected in their literature. One also cannot fail to note the absence in Britain of any profound examinations of Chartist literature.

• • •

In the United States there are no general surveys of the literature of the abolitionist movement in the 19th century. For some reason American literary scholars are not making a study of the origins and development of the realistic trend in American literature and have not defined the distinguishing national features of American 19th-century realism.

Very little attention is given by literary scholars abroad to contemporary literature. With the exception of essays and articles that appear from time to time in magazines there are hardly any works on this subject. This makes it very difficult for the student of present-day British and American literature to study the subject.

In their lectures and research work Soviet philologists specializing in English and American literature give priority to those works that are a contribution to national culture and inspire the people of those countries with confidence in a better future.

Letters from the Battlefield By a Soldier of Wellington

THE LETTERS OF PRIVATE WHEELER. Edited by R. H. Liddell Hart. Houghton Mifflin. Boston. $3.75

The "Letters of Private William Wheeler" were written to his people back home in England from the battlefields on which the soldiers of Wellington engaged the armies of Napoleon. Published now for the first time, the letters provide a vivid picture of the army life of the times—the brutality of commanders, the appalling neglect of the wounded, etc.

In one letter, so taken for granted are the agonies of the hospitalized soldiers that Wheeler's only complaint is that the men weren't getting enough religious assistance to ease into the other world.

There is little awareness in the letters of the social and political background of the Napoleonic wars. But here and there one finds evidence of a healthy contempt for tyranny (he describes King Louis XVIII, the monarch restored by British arms, as "an old bloated poltroon, the Sir Falstaff of France).

He writes with anger at the abuse of the peoples of the occupied countries: "If you knew but the hundredth part of the atrocities committed by men themselves British soldiers it wound chill your blood."

More than a century after Private Wheeler wrote that indictment of British militarists, his country's rulers are still busy at the same game—burning Malayan villages and herding thousands of women and children into barbed wire stockades to hunger and to die.

In Portugal, in Greece, and wherever else he went, Wheeler witnessed with disgust the piling up of wealth by the church, while the common people starved. "Better the money was laid out for the poor," he writes.

—R. F.

Noisy Glorification Of Korean War

Warner Bros. has dished up a dull but noisy glorification of the Marine Corps in Korea by name of "Retreat, Hell!"

It's all about a Marine Division which lands at Inchon, marches up toward the Yalu, is shot to pieces and marches back to the sea.

I'm afraid Warner Bros. didn't get what they were after, though the shooting and shouting was obviously intended to get the audience all hopped up for the war in Korea. Even at the most intense pitch of heroics which Warner's managed to dream up, the audience sat on its hands.

Only at one point was there a response. In one scene, a Marine, shivering in an icy foxhole, turns to another and comments on MacArthur's ill-fated "Home-by-Christmas" campaign: "If we're getting home by Christmas, maybe we ought to start walking now." At that point there was plenty of handclapping and laughter.

—M.V.

on the scoreboard—

by lester rodney

On Imported Referees and Other Topics

WITH FIFTEEN SECONDS to go in the overtime period and NYU leading Notre Dame by a point, a Notre Dame player knocked the ball out of bounds, entitling NYU to possession. There was not the slightest question about it. The play was clear to everyone who saw it, and, I've been told, was even unmistakable over television. The Notre Dame fans were silent, the NYU fans were in an uproar of celebration.

Referee Gil McDonald handed the ball to Notre Dame. The battling visitors made good use of the astounding gift, racing downcourt and scoring the winning basket.

Referee McDonald was imported from the Midwest for the game. And here's something I'd like to know. Just how come Notre Dame rates something no other regular visiting team gets, the special importation of a referee from their own area when they play here?

NOT REPORTED IN THE OTHER PAPERS

NOTE FROM THE basketball writers' luncheon of Monday. Notre Dame coach Jimmy Jordan starts his speech with a chauvinistic "joke" about "the colored woman and the judge."

This is an insult to the regular referees who work here. More than that, it is a mark of special humble kowtowing to Notre Dame. Why? What makes them so special? Who is being played up to? Brigham Young doesn't ask for or get a special referee from the Rocky Mountain area when it plays here. Dayton doesn't bring in a referee from the Ohio area. Syracuse doesn't bring down an upstate area referee. New York schools don't take a New York referee with them on the road.

While we're on the non-playing aspects of the game, one more thing to get off the chest. The conduct of the so-called "fans," rooting for Notre Dame at the Garden was a far cry from sportsmanship. From the very first, there was a jeering, hooting attempt to drown out the NYU cheerleaders. These were not Notre Dame students in schoolboyish competition with a rival cheering section. These were self-appointed "fans" jeering with venom at NYU, its students, cheerleaders and players. This was something quite different from the normal, sporting rivalry of rival collegiate cheering sections. It was a sorry commentary on those who took part in it.

With all this said, it should also be noted, basketballwise, that NYU lost its poise and helped blow a game it should have won. It showed no great planning genius from the bench when at the end of regulation time, with the score tied and NYU holding the ball for one last shot (the obvious thing to do) that shot wound up as a 40 foot one hand push by Mel Seeman, by all odds the poorest shooter of the five NYU players on the floor, in fact, the only poor shooter. Hal Weitz, a red hot shooting soph with 18 points scored, was there.

Then when NYU fought to a lead in overtime and had the ball with 20 seconds to go, Bunt's attempt at a driving layup was not exactly smart. However, the Notre Damer knocked it out of bounds so it shouldn't have been fatal. Then McDonald handed the ball and the ball game, as it turned out, to Notre Dame.

•

THE BROOKLYN DODGER board of strategy is getting less and less inclined, we are informed, to trade one of the regulars for a front line pitcher to take the place of army-bound Don Newcombe. The feeling is that the regular eight-man team of Hodges, Robinson, Reese, Cox, Pafko, Snider, Furillo and Campanella is still far and away the best there is, especially with the Giants figuring to lose Willie Mays. It's hard to argue against this proposition. And now the first look at the pitching potential has Dressen and Billy Herman saying let's wait a while before doing anything rash for a pitcher.

The Brooks figure to go into the season with a rotating quartet of Roe, Branca, Erskine and Labine. This could be a formidable foursome. Preacher hit his peak last year and is smart enough to carry it over for a few more semesters. Branca, in an odd way, probably came out of that Thompson blast aftermath a better pitcher. Erskine has been moving toward greatness, and the little Hoosier could be ready this trip. Labine, in winning five and losing one at season's end, showed the poise and stuff to win. No ordinary hurler was this youngster from Woonsocket who threw his curve at 3-2 with the bases full while blanking the Giants in the second playoff game.

Behind this four there are some interesting possibilities. You'll hear a lot about Joe Black, a strong pitcher one year out of the Negro Leagues who stood the Cuban League on its ear this winter. The former Morgan State College star, who is 27 and comes from Plainfield, N. J., has a blistering fast ball and needs a better change up and some work on his sharp curve. "He'll pick that up," says new coach Herman. Farm director Fresco Thompson says Black has "tremendous potential."

Then there's relief specialist Clyde King, whose arm weakened at season's end after invaluable work; Chris Van Cuyk, Johnny Schmitz, Podbielan and Haugstad of last year's staff, and aspirants Alexander, Wade, Mallette, Rutherford, Romano and Mossor, all of whom had impressive performances in the high minors.

There's no replacing a 20-game winner of Newcombe's caliber, it's true. But the possibility of good enough pitching to carry the "Big Eight" to the top seems to be in those mound names.

•

DICK SAVITT, the country's best tennis player on last year's record, came back from Australia where he was left off the Davis Cup team by Captain Frank Shields, and swept through to the national indoor title without the loss of a set. Shields' comment: playing indoors isn't the same as playing outdoors! What the blatantly biased Shields didn't mention was the fact that this was the first indoor tourney Savitt ever played in, so if anything you would think he would be handicapped. And exactly what kind of tourney was the Wimbledon tourney won by Savitt over the best in the world, including the Australians, if not outdoors?

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THANKS ONCE MORE to Mr. and Mrs. Phillips of Brooklyn, each of whom sent in a dollar for the paper.

UAW Locals Demand End of Witchhunt, Probe of Big Layoffs

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Feb. 26.—There were no headlines, picture-taking, radio interviews when 35 unemployed CIO auto workers from Flint, Mich., came to the witchhunting hearings of the House Un-Americans to ask the committee if they were going to investigate why 200,00 auto workers are without jobs.

The group were headed by the Unemployed Committee chairman of the CIO United Auto Workers at Buick, Chevrolet and Fisher Body, whose names are respectively, Isaac Fabella, Chevrolet 659; Will Vanderdoes, Fisher 584 and George Cowell, Buick 599.

They announced themselves to a score of reporters as "the bread committee" from Flint, who came to talk personally with Michigan Rep. Charles Potter, a Republican.

Potter, who is eagerly making the witchhunt his opening campaign gun for U. S. Senate, has loudly proclaimed that the committee will stay "a week" to find "all the reds."

But yesterday when 35 representatives of 17,000 unemployed Flint workers sought to discuss with him the plight of the workers, he gave them a fast brushoff, talking to them only a few minutes.

The unemployed delegation sent the Un-American Committee a note which the press have not seen fit to print. It says:

"Due to the fact that we didn't have any lunch money we couldn't stay to see you. We are a delegation of unemployed workers of UAW Locals 581, 599 and 659, representing the laidoff workers in Flint.

"Over 43,000 unemployed have exhausted their benefits and now have no means of living whatever. The balance still covered by compensation are faced with the unhappy alternative of trying to ex-

"We ask you to support all legislation to protect our welfare," Signed Isaac-Fabella, Will Vanderdoes, George Cowell.

At the hearing itself today a member of UAW-CIO Local 174 UAW president Walter Reuther's own local challenged the Un-Americans to "get out from under the cloak of immunity and debate the issues that have laid off 200,000 auto workers."

The UAW member was Navy World War II veteran John Chervaney, employed at the American Metal plant. None of the four-man subcommittee of the UN-Americans would accept the challenge. Chervaney offered to debate any member in a hall in Detroit. Also appearing before the Un-American Committee this morning was Dayid Miller, pioneer UAW organizer, former president of Cadillac Local 22 and Joe Bernstein, member of the American Newspaper Guild, an artist employed by the Detroit News for the last 23 years. All three unionists invoked the Fifth Amendment of the U. S. Constitution to protect themselves from the witchhunters.

Along with a number of others, they were alleged to be members of the Michigan Communist Party by a stoolpigeon named Richard O'Haire who is now "employed," he says as a private detective in Johnson City, N. Y., O'Haire, during visits to the back room of the hearing chamber, got additional lists of names to read off.

Meanwhile a hunt, the like of which this city was seldom seen, has been turned loose by the Un-Americans for a AFL woman teacher, whom, they claim, they are trying to subpena.

The Un-Americans in the morning session sought in vain to get names of workers from Miller, Bernstein and Chervaney in order to add to the list of alleged Communist the newspapers have ran under screaming headlines in every edition.

During the grilling of Chervaney, the auto workers managed to squeeze into the record that the committee were using the hearings as smokescreen to coverup the conditions and unemployment in this area and that they should investigate that as well as taking off for Florida to investigate the Un-Americans who murdered NAACP leader Harry Moore and his wife.

Chervaney told the committee that after appearing before them no worker knew if he had a job or not and the committee was not concerned about how a worker's wife and children eat and lived after they got a worker fired. Neither Chervaney, Miller or Bernstein were allowed to read prepared statements by the committee.

What's On?

Tonight Brooklyn

ATTEND MASS RALLY, hear Pettis Perry, Howard Fast, "Genocide, Brownsville to Florida." See: prize winning film, "Peace Will Win." Wednesday, Feb. 27, 8:30 p.m. at the Empire Chateau, 70 Thatford Ave., Brooklyn. Subs. 50c. Auspices: Brownsville Civil Rights Congress.

Coming

CONCERT AND DANCE—Saturday evening, March 1, at the Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Avenue for Rotash Defense. Excellent program; refreshments, Brighton Women's Auxiliary, Furriers Joint Council.

DANCE Towards Bright Tomorrows—and the Freedom of Roosevelt Ward, Jr. Gala Affair on March 21, at the Penthouse, 13 Astor Place. Music by Bill Bentley's Starlighters. Tickets, $1 in advance; $1.25 at the door (tax incl.). Available at Workers, Jefferson Bookshop, Labor Youth League office, 799 Broadway.

PAUL ROBESON'S Newspaper "FREEDOM"
Presents
HARLEM'S BIG STAR NITE!
A Negro History Festival!
Featuring
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BILL MARSHALL — ALICE CHILDRESS
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DOTS JOHNSON — United Fellowship Chorus
Harlem Dance and Theatre Workshop
Friday, February 29th—8 p.m.
GOLDEN GATE BALLROOM
142 Street and Lenox Avenue
Admission $1.20 (this includes a free subscription to 'Freedom')

NEGRO HISTORY MONTH CELEBRATION
OF AMERICAN WOMEN FOR PEACE
Hear: HALOIS MOORHEAD
Exec. Secy., American Women for Peace
(Just returned from a tour for peace on West Coast and mid-western states)
Cultural program: "FREEDOM MARCH." Narration by Harry Nash, Conducted by Lillian Goodman.
TOMORROW, FEB. 28, at 8 P. M.
At YUGOSLAV HOME, 405 West 41 Street
Refreshments will be served — Contribution 50c

INTERNATIONAL WOMAN'S DAY TRIBUTE
(Watch this ad for guests of honor list)
SAT., MARCH 8 — YUGOSLAV HALL, 405 W. 41 ST.
Exciting Entertainment
Sponsored by: Families of the Smith Act Victims

YALE LAW JOURNAL HOLDS BAN ON PASSPORT ILLEGAL

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 26.—Denial of passports to American citizens on political grounds is clearly a violation of the Constitution.

The Journal welcomed Paul Robeson's pending legal test of the denial of his request for a passport as an "opportunity" for courts to "begin forcing reforms in passport procedures. . ."

Said the Journal:

"The denial of passports to its citizens has long been one of the principal instruments of intimidation and of control used by totalitarian governments: of intimidation, since the individual is virtually imprisoned at home without a passport; of control, in that the government can thus determine what information and opinion about conditions abroad reaches its people. . . .

"It is the thesis of this comment that under the circumstances of modern international life every American citizen has a constitutional right to a passport and that the protection of that right has become an urgent matter of national policy as well as of civil liberty."

Churchill Admits Promise to Help Spread the War

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Premier Winston Churchill admitted in Commons today he promised, on his recent trip to Washington, to support plans for spreading the war to China if the Ridgway forces are attacked heavily from the air.

Churchill insisted this was no change from the policy of the previous Labor Party government.

Herbert Morrison, formerly foreign secretary for the Labor government, in the course of the debate charged U. S. pressured Japan into recognizing Chiang Kai-shek's Taiwan government.

Unionists Meet Saturday on Smith Act Trial

Unionists here will meet Saturday at 2 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Cornish Arms, 311 W. 23 St., t odiscuss the Smith Act trial which opens Monday at Foley Square.

The meeting is expected to make plans for the attendance of union delegations to the trial, and other measures of defense, particularly for Louis Weinstock, one of the 16 defendants and a leader of the AFL Painters Brotherhood for the past 25 years.

Among the speakers will be Harry Sacher, Pearl Laws, Negro woman union leader, and Weinstock.

U. S. Mediator Asks Delay In Oil Strike

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Federal Mediation Chief Cyrus S. Ching asked the CIO Oil Workers Union today to postpone for one week a nationwide oil refinery strike scheduled for midnight Sunday.

In telegrams to the union and six big oil companies, Ching asked for an "exploratory" conference here Thursday.

Assembly Votes To Curb Use of Public Buildings

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—By 139 to 6, the Assembly passed the McMullen bill to bar democratic organizations labelled "subversive" from using public buildings in New York State.

The bill uses the U. S. Attorney-General's and the House Un-Americans' yardstick against Negro, labor, tenant and minority party organizations.

There was no debate. The six Assemblymen voted against the bill were Philip Schupler, Max Turshen and Bernard Austin of Brooklyn, and Louis De Salvio, Louis Cioffi and Daniel Kelly, of Manhattan—all Democrats.

Call 8 State 'Save the IWO' Conferences

Eight state conferences to "Save the IWO" will be held within the next six weeks, it was announced by Peter Shipka, secretary-treasurer of the International Workers Order, a fraternal insurance society appealing a dissolution order obtained by the New York State Superintendent of Insurance. The IWO, an interracial, multi-national organization, has been in existence for 22 years. The dissolution order would destroy the insurance protection of thousands of aged IWO members and their families; deprive thousands of Negro members of their low-cost, non-discriminatory IWO insurance; and strip workers in hazardous industries such as mining and steel of insurance protection.

The "Save the IWO" Conferences follow a New York conference on Jan. 26, attended by 500 persons representing half a million New York citizens.

Church Group Opposes UMT

LONG BEACH, Calif., Feb. 26.—The Long Beach United Church Brotherhood has condemned the Universal Military Training bill now under Congressional consideration.

A resolution adopted by the church brotherhood opposed any compulsory military training for young people between 18 and 21 because it would remove them from the influence of social, religious and family life.

Approval of the resolution was announced by Raymond C. Simpson, president, and J. V. Cooper, secretary of the church group.

Ask Income Probe Of Congressmen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Sen. William Langer (R-ND) today urged Newbold Morris, President Truman's "cleanup" chief, to check the income sources of members of Congress.

UMT

(Continued from Page 1)

he opposed UMT.

Rep. Victor Anfuso (D-NY), told delegates he was in principle against UMT but planned to vote for it as a matter of "practicality."

Rep. Louis B. Heller (D-NY), said he "thought" he would vote for it.

Rep. Jacob Javits (R-NY), said he doesn't believe in UMT "as a question of policy" so long as selective service is in effect. He would not commit himself for or against the bill until he sees it in its final form, he said.

Rep. Isadore Dollinger (D-NY), said he was trying to keep "an open mind" and would do whatever the voters in his district demanded.

"We must see that the voters in our district send Dollinger telegrams tonight and tomorrow," a young delegate told the meeting.

Rep. Charles A. Buckley (D-NY), and Rep. Donald O'Toole (D-NY), said they favored UMT.

"When we asked O'Toole why, he turned and ran," said a delegate.

Rep. Edna F. Kelly (D-NY), refused to talk with the lobbyists.

"But her secretary was impressed with the fact that we came from Rep. Kelly's district," a delegate reported. "We think she is shaky and that if we send telegrams and maybe another delegation we can win her vote."

The lobby opened this morning with a meeting at the Inspiration House addressed by Herman Clott, Washington representative of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, as well as by McCann, Miss Morris, Krevisky and others.

ATTEND MASS RALLY
Hear
PETTIS PERRY — HOWARD FAST
"Genocide—Brownsville to Florida"
See: Prize Winning Film, "PEACE WILL WIN"
TONIGHT, 8:30 — Subs. 50c
EMPIRE CHATEAU, 70 Thatford Ave., Brooklyn
Auspices: Brownsville Civil Rights Congress

MISSING-- 7,000 Readers

We know every reader will agree that the 15,000 subscriptions for the Worker and Daily Worker chalked up in our national circulation campaign thus far is a fine job. Yet, as of now, we stand to lose 7,000 readers because activity in the campaign has been confined to only a few of you.

We cannot afford to lose those 7,000 readers. They are needed not alone for the health of our paper, though this is a very important consideration. They are needed, too, because of the critical struggle for world peace; for the development of an effective peace coalition for the '52 elections; for unity against the Smith Act persecutions and the widespread violence directed at the Negro people; for the battle of labor against the devastating effects of the war economy.

We therefore propose now, in line with actual decisions taken by readers' groups in several cities, that the campaign for 20,000 Worker subs and 2,000 for the Daily Worker not end on March 1, as originally scheduled, but that it continue in all areas until all goals are met. We believe that with proper organization and determination, and with the participation of all of you, this can be done everywhere within a couple of weeks.

Experience so far shows that there can be no question that our goals can be met. When Chicagoans said, as reported in yesterday's Daily Worker, that the "big, single remarkable fact about this drive is that subs can be secured with ease--simply for the asking," they repeated what has been heard everywhere.

How, then, explain the fact that we have not reached our goals within the time originally set? In part, it is because readers in many areas did not get going until late in the campaign. Brooklynites, for instance, with twenty percent of the total national goals, did not actually start driving until the end of January.

But the main reason is that there have just not been enough readers involved in the drive. The 15,000 subs thus far obtained have been the accomplishment of less than a fifth of the readers of the Daily Worker.

If the other four-fifths of you participated only to the extent of getting one single sub each for The Worker or Daily Worker, the circulation of our paper, and its political influence, would be greatly enlarged.

Some readers have had the wrong idea that only those who are thoroughly in agreement with the views of our paper on all questions can be approached for a sub. The fact is that the most successful subgetters have been those who have spoken to all kinds of workers, many of whom have disagreed with one or another phase of the paper's position, but still are anxious to read it.

There are some who think people will be too frightened by the political witchhunts to get subs. This, too, has been proved false. Moreover, it is essential, if our nation is not to succumb to the fascism which the ruling circle wants to impose, that we refuse to succumb to this political terrorism of the ruling class, whose aim is precisely to frighten us into silence.

We can give these terrorists a powerful body blow by reaching our goals of 22,000 Worker and Daily Worker subs, and achieve a victory for the battle for peace.

It can and will be done. But it needs the help of every one of you. Let every reader go out for at least one sub besides his own. And let those of you who can do better plug away until the job is completed.

Daily Worker

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UAW Locals Demand End of Witchhunt, Probe of Big Layoffs

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Feb. 26.—There were no headlines, picture-taking, radio interviews when 35 unemployed CIO auto workers from Flint, Mich., came to the witchhunting hearings of the House Un-Americans to ask the committee if they were going to investigate why 200,00 auto workers are without jobs.

The group were headed by the Unemployed Committee chairman of the CIO United Auto Workers at Buick, Chevrolet and Fisher Body, whose names are respectively, Isaac Fabella, Chevrolet 659; Will Vanderdoes, Fisher 584 and George Cowell, Buick 599.

They announced themselves to a score of reporters as "the bread committee" from Flint, who came to talk personally with Michigan Rep. Charles Potter, a Republican.

Potter, who is eagerly making the witchhunt his opening campaign gun for U. S. Senate, has loudly proclaimed that the committee will stay "a week" to find "all the reds."

But yesterday when 35 representatives of 17,000 unemployed Flint workers sought to discuss with him the plight of the workers, he gave them a fast brushoff, talking to them only a few minutes.

The unemployed delegation sent the Un-American Committee a note which the press have not seen fit to print. It says:

"Due to the fact that we didn't have any lunch money we couldn't stay to see you. We are a delegation of unemployed workers of UAW Locals 581, 599 and 659, representing the laidoff workers in Flint.

"Over 43,000 unemployed have exhausted their benefits and now have no means of living whatever. The balance still covered by compensation are faced with the unhappy alternative of trying to exist on $27-$35 per week.

"We ask you to support all legislation to protect our welfare." Signed Isaac Fabella, Will Vanderdoes, George Cowell.

At the hearing itself today a member of UAW-CIO Local 174 UAW president Walter Reuther's own local challenged the Un-Americans to "get out from under the cloak of immunity and debate the issues that have laid off 200,000 auto workers."

The UAW member was Navy World War II veteran John Chervaney, employed at the American Metal plant. None of the four-man subcommittee of the UN-Americans would accept the challenge. Chervaney offered to debate any member in a hall in Detroit. Also

(Continued on Page 6)

Negro Cropper Murdered By White Mississippi Mob

COLUMBUS, Miss., Feb. 26.—A Negro was shot to death by a white mob in a nearby woods here today. He was identified as Robert Lee Cobb, 32. Cobb fled from his tenant cabin barefooted when the white mobsters hunted him down after J. Allison Hardy, 62, white plantation owner and director of the New Orleans Federal Land Bank, was fatally wounded by an unknown person.

A mob of armed white civilians, including 14 relatives of Hardy, state highway patrolmen and men from the Lowndes County Sheriff's office tracked Cobb into the woods with the aid of bloodhounds.

When Cobb came into full view of the armed mob, a burst of fire from the mob's weapons instantly killed him.

Stuart Covington, local newspaper man, said Cobb was hit "directly between the eyes."

Sheriff Charles E. said Cobb was struck by bullets on other parts of his body.

"We finally flushed him out," Sheriff Farmer boasted.

While the armed white mob was on the prowl, local radio stations where busy broadcasting "urgent calls" for more armed men to join the search.

At one time, Farmer said, the mob numbered 125 men, armed with rifles, shotguns and pistols.

Grievances Are Piling Up in The Steel Mills

By DAVID BENSON

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. 26.—There is a heat building up in the Mahoning Valley more powerful than that in the open hearth and blast furnaces. It is the heat of the 50,000 workers in Little Steel whose patience has worn thin with unsettled accumulating grievances.

Slowdowns and stoppages have been piling up. There is a saying here that in many mills "all you have to do is put your coat on and the men walk out." Since the Steel Union's special convention last January there have been stoppages or slowdowns at Youngstown Sheet and Tube, at the Republic Steel plants in Youngstown, Niles and Warren, at Mullins Steel, Trucson Steel and smaller plants.

As in other steel areas the main cause of the struggles is speedup and the fact that the men have little confidence in getting their grievances settled through the regular cumbersome machinery. In nearly all cases the men have returned to work after long hours of argument from union officials. And often they come out again and the entire process has to be repeated.

The walkout several weeks ago in the Seamless Mill of Youngstown Sheet & Tube may be considered typical. Production in this mill has doubled in the last three years but the workers earn little over what they earned then despite the output and rising prices. About four months ago the hookers and cranemen began to hold production down to a minimium level.

LOCKOUT

When the company failed to intimidate the men after calling separate crews into the office, it shut down the entire seamless mill with its 1,000 workers. That did not cow the workers either who were in a showdown mood. Soon the steel began to pile up and three open hearths which supply Seamless as well as the Cold Strip (where another slowdown was in process) had to shut down.

The men were finally convinced to go back, but within a few hours the slowdown was in effect again and the men were out again. It took two heated union meetings before the union officials persuaded the workers to return to the mill and up production a little, although not up to what the company is demanding. How-

(Continued on Page 6)

WORLD UNIONISTS OFFER SUPPORT TO '16' ON EVE OF SMITH ACT FRAMEUP TRIAL

Pledges of international support from millions of trade unionists for the 16 victims of the thought-control Smith Act scheduled to go on trial in federal court here Monday were received yesterday from Great Britain, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Australia and Germany.

The cables, most of which described the thought-control prosecutions as an attack against the American labor movement as a part of the drive towards war were received from the following:

The Central Council of Trade Unions of Czechoslovakia.

The Czechoslovak Union of Building Trades.

Alf Taylor, official of the Australian Railroad Workers Union.

The Trade Unions Industrial of Postal, Telegraph, Telephone and Radio Workers, Berlin.

The Trade Unions International of Workers of the Building, Wood and Building Materials Industries, Helsinki, Finland.

International protests representing literally millions against the Smith Act prosecutions, has arrived from every quarter of the world and almost every profession. Including those who have previously condemned the thought-control prosecutions are R. Palme Dutt, editor of Labour Monthly in London; Andre Marty, famed French workingclass leader; the New Statesmen and Nation of London; the Italian Confederation of Labor; the Current Book House of Bombay; Hotel Club and Restaurant Employees' Union of Sydney, Australia; the Federated Clerks Union of Australia; the Realist Writers Group of Australia; Nakim Hikmet, Turkish poet; the Australian Building Workers; Marie Claude Vaillant Couturier, general secretary of the Women's International Democratic Federations; the German Press Association; the French General Confederation of Labor.

Also the Italian Association of Victims of Fascism; the Czechoslovak Union of Youth; the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party; the Swedish newspaper Ny Dag; the Peking People's Daily of China; the Labor-Progressive Party of Canada; El Popular, Mexico City Daily; the Indonesian Communist Party; the Communist Party of France; the All-China Federation of Labor; the executive committee of the Irish Workers League; Vicente Lombardo Toledano, president of the Confederation of Latin American Workers; the executive committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain; the Comite Lafayette of France and many, many other

(Continued on Page 6)

KROCK OF THE TIMES REVEALS:

DEMS, GOP PUSHED U.S. INTO KOREA WAR

Both major parties are responsible for and have been solidly behind the Korean intervention, Arthur Krock admitted yesterday in a New York Times column which debunked current Republican campaign efforts to picture it as "Truman's war."

Commenting on the campaign of Sen. Robert A. Taft for the Republican Presidential nomination and Taft's pretense that Truman's entry into the Korean war was over Congress' objections, Krock declared:

"The disclosure of the record is that, with a few exceptions that did not include Mr. Taft, members of Congress applauded the President's orders as they were announced and made no point of the unilateral military intervention by the Executive. . . ."

Krock then proceeded to list all of the interventionary acts undertaken "from June 25 through Aug. 13, 1950" which received the endorsement of both Republicans and Democrats. He recalled that "most of the Representatives rose and cheered" when Truman's statement 'explaining' the Korean intervention was read to the House and how "Representative Marcantonio was the lone House member to protest the intervention in toto."

The Times reporter recalled, too, that "Sens. Knowland, Saltonstall and Lodge (Republicans) endorsed the action, the latter urging that the Army be sent to Korea also."

"This is the open record," Krock concluded, and it "makes clear" that they (the Republicans) expected the Korean war to be pursued to 'victory.' . . ."

Implicit in Krock's acknowledgement of the bipartisan responsibility for this most unpopular war in American history was the fact that the Taft 'peace' line of shedding responsibility for the war drive is a phony.

He might also have added that

SENATOR TAFT

the Taft-Republicans began the effort to disassociate themselves from the war for which they are equally responsible only after it became clear that 'victory' in Korea was impossible.

Marine Division To Europe

A source high in the councils of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was reported in a dispatch yesterday from Lisbon to have said that the U.S. had made available to NATO a division of marines to be used next year.

Koje Island Massacre

By JOHN PITTMAN

(Concluding article)

KOREAN AND CHINESE sources for a long time have been protesting against the barbarous treatment of POWs and civilians held in these concentration camps.

The Koreans and Chinese have also been quick to point out that Ridgway is deliberately bombing POW camps in Northern Korea, in order to silence as many American POWs as possible before the armistice. And that the Truman-Ridgway program is to set up internment camps for released American prisoners-of-war, so as to screen them and brief them on what to say and what not to say about their experiences.

The Chinese and Koreans make much of the U. S. Internal Security Sub-committee's instructions to Attorney General McGrath, to set up special camps in Japan and U. S. territories to which every released American POW will have to go and submit to a loyalty test.

Chinese sources quote a dispatch to the Melbourne Herald on Jan. 18 from its Tokyo correspondent Richard Hughes, to the effect that "allied prisoners, as released, will almost certainly not be allowed to meet the press or discuss their experiences until they have been screened."

"It is understood," Hughes wrote, "that no exception will be made even for Maj. General Dean, former Commander of the U. S. 24th Division, who heads the list of captives."

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THE KOREANS AND Chinese also cite other reports, such as that of Irving Levine, NBC correspondent who according to United Press declared on Jan. 2: "Tens of United States officers, especially selected and trained, are now ready to interrogate the soldiers after they are released. . . . Each released POW will be questioned on his prison camp activity. . . . Before a GI prisoner will be allowed to leave Korea . . . he must sign a pledge not to discuss with anyone the classified aspects of his experience."

The Chinese and Korean negotiators say, if the Truman-Ridgway policy calculates on pursuing a witchhunt among American prisoners-of-war, they are compounding this policy with atrocities against Korean and Chinese POWs. They charge that the Truman-Ridgway policy is a violation of Article 7 of the Geneva Convention and Article 118, which requires unconditional release and repatriation of prisoners of war immediately after the signing of an armistice, and which guarantees to POWs that they shall not be forced to renounce in whole or in part this basic right.

They charge that Koumintang "instructors" and Syngman Rhee guards in the prison camps are encouraged to utilize all kinds of torture on the prisoners and interned civilians, in order to force them to renounce these rights and serve Rhee and Chiang.

• • •

A RECENT ARTICLE in the Peking People's Daily, according to the Shanghai Daily News, cites examples of the atrocities against POWs and interned civilians, characterizing the extent of the brutality as "staggering."

It declares that POWs are force-fed with gasoline and then ignited like human torches; intense electric lamps are focused on their eyes until they are blinded; their finger nails are torn off; their naked bodies are seared and branded with red-hot irons; and many are dragged out into the fields to be used as rifle targets.

The article said the crimes against the women POWs and civilians are even more revolting. It declared they were first raped, then had their bodies mutilated. The special "prisons" were held to be lightless and airless holes reeking with the stench of death, containing swarms of mosquitos, and there were "steam prisons" in which victims were scalded to death in wooden cubicles.

The article declares that in the first 10 months of 1951 more than 17,000 men in these camps had died from torture and execution, and that many more have been used for bacteriological experiments.

These accusatons are based on reports from escaped Koreans and Chinese civilians and POWs, many of which have been reported extensively in the Korean and Chinese press, but which are not reported in this country unless they first appear in the newspapers of one of the UN members assisting the United States forces.

The entire story suggests that the American progressive forces, along with disassociating themselves from the Truman-Ridgway policy of war, now need to demand an investigation of what Truman and Ridgway are doing not only to Koreans and Chinese, but also what they intend to do to American POWs.

. . . Voice of Americans . . .

PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. Harry D. Beck, Jr., from York, Pa., to the York Gazette:

"So we have a Mothers march on Polio. Why not a Mothers' March on War? Not for money, but to arouse interest in a campaign to end war, and prevent other wars.

"Mothers march as a protest against the killing and maiming of our children, just as polio, only on a much larger scale.

"We are getting into more and more trouble all over the world. Someone, somehow must try and stop it. I feel we mothers can do much to prevent another full scale war.

"We thought (many of us) that when our older sons came back from World War II, that was the end of war for a long time. I feel sure those mothers whose sons did not come back, or are in hospitals, feel more strongly about this than we do.

"All women's organizations, and all mothers and grandmothers, let's March on War. It seems to me now is the time for all churches and church groups to concentrate on this one thing, Peace.

"March on War, so the politicians cannot forget, this must be their platform, if they want our votes.

"How about it Mothers and women everywhere, let's do something about it, now."

MICHIGAN

R. Sweiter, of Detroit, to the Detroit News:

"I've been reading about mink coats, deep freezes, carpenter squares that have many different prices to our Government.

"Well, here is a new one.

"GMC Truck, Pontiac, is building, and Fleet Carrier Corp., Pontiac, is delivering, 1,000 trucks to Piqua, O., for the Air Corps. These units are given a good Army olive green coat of paint by GMC, but the Air Corps repaints them Air Corps blue at Piqua before putting them in service.

"Anybody getting a mink coat from this extra paint job?"

NORTH CAROLINA

Tom Henderson, of Yanceyville, N.C., to the Greensboro (N.C.) Daily News:

"Since no war has been declared, it may not be treason to ask:

"What are we doing in Korea, anyhow?

"Are our sons being needlessly sacrificed thousands of miles away from their homeland on the cold and barren snow-covered mountains of Korea? . . .

"If we had been able to capture Korea, what would we have done with her?

"Is the fighting in Korea still a 'police action'?

"If we cannot win, get a draw or engineer a 'stalemate truce,' will our boys have to keep on fighting and dying?

"Three times within my lifetime the fathers and mothers of the United States have been influenced in their presidential voting by promises to keep their sons out of foreign wars. Blood is too precious to be bartered at the polls for votes."

COLORADO

Mary R. Lindsey, of Denver, Colo., to the Rocky Mountain News (Denver:

"If anyone is under the impression that America really WANTS Universal Military Training to become the law of our land, let him listen to as many 'average citizens' as I have in the past weeks express their fear that it will happen.

"And let him hear as many of the leaders in Denver—ministers, educators and others—tell of the great effort they are making to get their constituents aroused to write letters of protest to Washington. He will conclude that Denver surely must represent a fair cross-section of opinion.

"But opinion without action cannot keep anything good. Therefore, I trust that everyone reading these words who has taken time to inform himself as to the sinister aspects of the Universal Military Training Bill which is even now before Congress will sit down and write his Congressmen—particularly to Sen. Edwin C. Johnson, who as a member of the powerful Military Affairs Committee is opposed to the bill."

MASSACHUSETTS

F. R., of Boston, to the Boston Globe:

"Let's keep the Korea war news on the front page where it belongs. After all, the casualty lists are still being issued.

"How about more pictures covering the Korean situation? I am tired of hunting for news of Korea on Pages 22 and up. Several days go by before I catch a picture of our men in action.

"If the men carrying on the truce talks would stop calling it hopeless, and think of all the men's lives involved in those talks, something could be done.

"I may be prejudiced because my husband is fighting at the front, but I am sure there are plenty of relatives and friends of the boys over in Korea who are more interested to read and see our boys on the front page instead of our politicians hogging it because of election year."

FBI TRIES TO FORCE 17 UNIONISTS TO SELL OUT THE ILWU

HONOLULU

At least 17 members of Sugar Workers Local 12, including its president, have been approached by FBI agents and offered a "deal" to sell out their union, the International Longshoremen & Warehousemen's Union.

That fact was revealed at the annual joint conference of all ILWU locals in the island, representing 25,000 sugar, pineapple, longshore and miscellaneous workers, held earlier this month.

ILWU recently released recordings of a conversation in which two FBI men offered a proposition whereby Jack Hall, ILWU regional director, would win immunity from Smith Act prosecution in return for splitting the union.

Hall, it was revealed, is not the only one. Apparently scores from a number of locals have been called upon by the FBI agents.

The conference followed immediately after the convention of Local 142 at which ILWU president Harry Bridges and International secretary Louis Goldblatt spoke.

At the Local 142 meeting Bridges asked how many delegates had been approached by FBI men.

Seventeen delegates stood up, including Tony Rania, president of Local 142.

Actions taken at the conference called for:

• Full support of Jack Hall in his forthcoming Smith Act trial.

• Reaffirmation of the ILWU 9th biennial convention's resolution on world peace, urging a cease-fire in Korea, and increased UN efforts, to bring about peace.

• Repeal of the Smith and McCarran Acts.

• Wage Stabilization Board approval of ILWU-won wage increases, including a blast at the pay freeze.

• Support of a 75-cent an hour minimum wage in the Islands.

In the strong resolution in defense of the union, the convention said, "ILWU members recognize the cry 'Communism' as an old union-smearing trick. Our past strikes, especially the 1949 longshore strike proved this." The resolution went on.

"We serve notice that we will not be fooled, frightened or split by government agents . . . by red-baiting propaganda campaigns in the employers' daily newspapers and by legal attacks such as indictments under the Smith Act. We urge all our members to close ranks behind their leaders and especially behind ILWU Regional Director Jack Hall who was indicted by use of the Smith Act because of his courageous and effective union leadership in guiding this union. . . ."

In approving the ILWU resolution for peace and for a big-five-power agreement, the convention prefaced it with a statement saying:

"It is hard to talk about 'peace' these days, because no matter what is said, it is usually promptly labeled subversive by the war profiteers, frightened and uninformed people and the super-patriots. Yet deep in their hearts most people want peace."

Former Judge Denounces Witchhunts

BUFFALO, Feb. 26. — The "insidious rowdyism" of the anti-Communist witchhunt is serving to "subvert the ideals of freedom upon which our nation was founded," former State Supreme Court Justice David Diamond declared here. Speaking to the Torch Club, the former jurist denounced Sens. McCarthy and McCarran for their "irresponsible charges of Communist leanings."

He said "these men like McCarthy and McCarran hale innocent men before investigating committees like an inquisition. They charge they are Reds because they don't agree with their feelings. Where has freedom of thought gone that a person has to stand trial for differences of opinion?"

How Soviet Pupils Study English, American Classics

By PROF. ROMAN SAMARIN

Prof. R. Samarin (Dr. of Philol.) heads the Chair of the History of Foreign Literatures at the Moscow University.

MOSCOW.

Soviet boys and girls while at school are introduced to the finest there is in world literature. They read adapted editions of Defoe and Swift. They learn of the great English writers Shakespeare, Byron and Dickens. Very popular among them are "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and Mark Twain's books, which give them their first idea of the American 19th-century classics.

At the university the student of philology, regardless of whether he chooses to major in one of the Slavonic or West-European languages, begins with a comprehensive course in the History of Foreign Literatures, which gives him a general picture of the development of the principal trends in world literature. Considerable attention in this course of study is paid to English and Americal literature.

• • •

Far more thorough, naturally, is the study of English and American literature in the Romano-Germanic Departments in universities. Here there are several special courses of lectures on the literature the student has chosen to specialize in, showing the development of that literature as a whole and the landmarks in that development. For instance, there are special courses on Shakespeare, on the English 18th-century novel, on Byron and Dickens, English romanticism and the realistic novel.

Parallel with this system of special lecture courses seminars are conducted, where the students under the supervision of professors and their assistants work out various problems independently and prepare papers and reports on them.

The system of special courses and seminars is arranged so as to give the student, during his five years at the university, a systematic survey of the development of English and American literature and the most important stages of that process.

• • •

The student's final year at the university is devoted to his diploma work. Every year quite a few students choose subjects relating to the history of English and American literature.

To list just a few of the subjects chosen during the past few years at the Moscow State University: "The people in the Scottish novels of Sir Walter Scott," "Thackeray's historical novels," "Dreiser's essays from the literary point of view," "The freedom-loving tradition of the British people in the novels of Jack Lindsay," "The poetry of Swift," "Greece in the work of Byron," "The problem of critical realism in the early novels of Mark Twain," "The significance of folklore in Shakespeare's historical dramas" and "Dickens' social novels of the 'fifties."

British and American Authors who are active in the fight for peace are likewise frequently chosen by students as subjects for their diploma work.

• • •

The keen interest shown by Soviet students in English and Americnan literature is also reflected in the work of the translator's circles at some universities; in these circles young poets among the students translate English and American poetry. The translators are particularly interested in the poetry of Byron, Shelley and Keats; of the 20th-century English poets they are greatly attracted to John Cornford, the young English poet who lost his life in Spain; of the progressive American poets, to Joe Hill, worker and poet.

The more capable students take a post-graduate course to continue their education and receive training for teaching in college and for research work.

MARK TWAIN

• • •

his books are popular in the USSR

After three years of study these post-graduate students have to submit a finished piece of independent research, which is presented as a dissertation for a Master's degree, in our case Master of Philology.

• • •

Among the post-graduate students some specialize in English and American literature and dissertations on this subject are presented every year. The following are but a few that have already been presented or are about to be presented: "Swift as a publicist," "Dickens and the Chartist movement," "Ralph Fox, publicist and literary critic," "The later novels of Dickens," "The Italian period in Byron's works," "The historical novels of Howard Fast," "George Eliot in the history of the English 19th-century novel," "The 19th-century English and the American historical novel on the relations between Britain and the United States," "Progressive American literature in the struggle for peace," "Harriet Beecher Stowe and her place in the development of American critical realism," "The novels of Thomas Hardy," and "An examination of 'The Forsyte Saga' from the literary point of view."

• • •

In the past five years there have also been several dissertations on the history of English literature presented for a Doctor's degree, including dissertations on the English enlightenment novel of the 18th century, on Dickens and on Milton. A dissertation on Galsworthy is shortly to be presented.

In studying the present work of literary scholars in Britain and the United States, their colleagues here in the Soviet Union are struck by the fact that despite the vast number of papers on meters, lexicology and biographies of writers and poets, there are hardly any attempts to examine more important problems, such as the character of the main trends in English and American literature — romanticism and realism—or the progressive historical traditions of the people as reflected in their literature. One also cannot fail to note the absence in Britain of any profound examinations of Chartist literature.

• • •

In the United States there are no general surveys of the literature of the abolitionist movement in the 19th century. For some reason American literary scholars are not making a study of the origins and development of the realistic trend in American literature and have not defined the distinguishing national features of American 19th-century realism.

Very little attention is given by literary scholars abroad to contemporary literature. With the exception of essays and articles that appear from time to time in magazines there are hardly any works on this subject. This makes it very difficult for the student of present-day British and American literature to study the subject.

In their lectures and research work Soviet philologists specializing in English and American literature give priority to those works that are a contribution to national culture and inspire the people of those countries with confidence in a better future.

Letters from the Battlefield By a Soldier of Wellington

THE LETTERS OF PRIVATE WHEELER. Edited by R. H. Liddell Hart. Houghton Mifflin. Boston. $3.75

The "Letters of Private William Wheeler" were written to his people back home in England from the battlefields on which the soldiers of Wellington engaged the armies of Napoleon. Published now for the first time, the letters provide a vivid picture of the army life of the times—the brutality of commanders, the appalling neglect of the wounded, etc.

In one letter, so taken for granted are the agonies of the hospitalized soldiers that Wheeler's only complaint is that the men weren't getting enough religious assistance to ease into the other world.

There is little awareness in the letters of the social and political background of the Napoleonic wars. But here and there one finds evidence of a healthy contempt for tyranny (he describes King Louis XVIII, the monarch restored by British arms, as "an old bloated poltroon, the Sir Falstaff of France).

He writes with anger at the abuse of the peoples of the occupied countries: "If you knew but the hundredth part of the atrocities committed by men themselves British soldiers it would chill your blood."

More than a century after Private Wheeler wrote that indictment of British militarists, his country's rulers are still busy at the same game—burning Malayan villages and herding thousands of women and children into barbed wire stockades to hunger and to die.

In Portugal, in Greece, and wherever else he went, Wheeler witnessed with disgust the piling up of wealth by the church, while the common people starved. "Better the money was laid out for the poor," he writes.

—R. F.

Noisy Glorification Of Korean War

Warner Bros. has dished up a dull but noisy glorification of the Marine Corps in Korea by name of "Retreat, Hell!"

It's all about a Marine Division which lands at Inchon, marches up toward the Yalu, is shot to pieces and marches back to the sea.

I'm afraid Warner Bros. didn't get what they were after, though the shooting and shouting was obviously intended to get the audience all hopped up for the war in Korea. Even at the most intense pitch of heroics which Warner's managed to dream up, the audience sat on its hands.

Only at one point was there a response. In one scene, a Marine, shivering in an icy foxhole, turns to another and comments on MacArthur's ill-fated "Home-by-Christmas" campaign: "If we're getting home by Christmas, maybe we ought to start walking now." At that point there was plenty of handclapping and laughter.

—M.V.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

On Imported Referees and Other Topics

WITH FIFTEEN SECONDS to go in the overtime period and NYU leading Notre Dame by a point, a Notre Dame player knocked the ball out of bounds, entitling NYU to possession. There was not the slightest question about it. The play was clear to everyone who saw it, and, I've been told, was even unmistakable over television. The Notre Dame fans were silent, the NYU fans were in an uproar of celebration.

Referee Gil McDonald handed the ball to Notre Dame. The battling visitors made good use of the astounding gift, racing down-court and scoring the winning basket.

Referee McDonald was imported from the Midwest for the game. And here's something I'd like to know. Just how come

NOT REPORTED IN THE OTHER PAPERS

NOTE FROM THE basketball writers' luncheon of Monday. Notre Dame coach Jimmy Jordan starts his speech with a chauvinistic "joke" about "the colored woman and the judge."

Notre Dame rates something no other regular visiting team gets, the special importation of a referee from their own area when they play here?

This is an insult to the regular referees who work here. More than that, it is a mark of special humble kowtowing to Notre Dame. Why? What makes them so special? Who is being played up to? Brigham Young doesn't ask for or get a special referee from the Rocky Mountain area when it plays here. Dayton doesn't bring in a referee from the Ohio area. Syracuse doesn't bring down an upstate area referee. New York schools don't take a New York referee with them on the road.

While we're on the non-playing aspects of the game, one more thing to get off the chest. The conduct of the so-called "fans," rooting for Notre Dame at the Garden was a far cry from sportsmanship. From the very first, there was a jeering, hooting attempt to drown out the NYU cheerleaders. These were not Notre Dame students in schoolboyish competition with a rival cheering section. These were self-appointed "fans" jeering with venom at NYU, its students, cheerleaders and players. This was something quite different from the normal, sporting rivalry of rival collegiate cheering sections. It was a sorry commentary on those who took part in it.

With all this said, it should also be noted, basketballwise, that NYU lost its poise and helped blow a game it should have won. It showed no great planning genius from the bench when at the end of regulation time, with the score tied and NYU holding the ball for one last shot (the obvious thing to do) that shot wound up as a 40 foot one hand push by Mel Seeman, by all odds the poorest shooter of the five NYU players on the floor, in fact, the only poor shooter. Hal Weitz, a red hot shooting soph with 18 points scored, was there.

Then when NYU fought to a lead in overtime and had the ball with 20 seconds to go, Bunt's attempt at a driving layup was not exactly smart. However, the Notre Damer knocked it out of bounds so it shouldn't have been fatal. Then McDonald handed the ball and the ball game, as it turned out, to Notre Dame.

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THE BROOKLYN DODGER board of strategy is getting less and less inclined, we are informed, to trade one of the regulars for a front line pitcher to take the place of army-bound Don Newcombe. The feeling is that the regular eight-man team of Hodges, Robinson, Reese, Cox, Pafko, Snider, Furillo and Campanella is still far and away the best there is, especially with the Giants figuring to lose Willie Mays. It's hard to argue against this proposition. And now the first look at the pitching potential has Dressen and Billy Herman saying let's wait a while before doing anything rash for a pitcher.

The Brooks figure to go into the season with a rotating quartet of Roe, Branca, Erskine and Labine. This could be a formidable foursome. Preacher hit his peak last year and is smart enough to carry it over for a few more semesters. Branca, in an odd way, probably came out of that Thompson blast aftermath a better pitcher. Erskine has been moving toward greatness, and the little Hoosier could be ready this trip. Labine, in winning five and losing one at season's end, showed the poise and stuff to win. No ordinary hurler was this youngster from Woonsocket who threw his curve at 3-2 with the bases full while blanking the Giants in the second playoff game.

Behind this four there are some interesting possibilities. You'll hear a lot about Joe Black, a strong pitcher one year out of the Negro Leagues who stood the Cuban League on its ear this winter. The former Morgan State College star, who is 27 and comes from Plainfield, N. J., has a blistering fast ball and needs a better change up and some work on his sharp curve. "He'll pick that up," says new coach Herman. Farm director Fresco Thompson says Black has "tremendous potential."

Then there's relief specialist Clyde King, whose arm weakened at season's end after invaluable work; Chris Van Cuyk, Johnny Schmitz, Podbielan and Haugstad of last year's staff, and aspirants Alexander, Wade, Mallette, Rutherford, Romano and Mossor, all of whom had impressive performances in the high minors.

There's no replacing a 20-game winner of Newcombe's caliber, it's true. But the possibility of good enough pitching to carry the "Big Eight" to the top seems to be in those mound names.

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DICK SAVITT, the country's best tennis player on last year's record, came back from Australia where he was left off the Davis Cup team by Captain Frank Shields, and swept through to the national indoor title without the loss of a set. Shields' comment: playing indoors isn't the same as playing outdoors! What the blatantly biased Shields didn't mention was the fact that this was the first indoor tourney Savitt ever played in, so if anything you would think he would be handicapped. And exactly what kind of tourney was the Wimbledon tourney won by Savitt over the best in the world, including the Australians, if not outdoors?

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THANKS ONCE MORE to Mr. and Mrs. Phillips of Brooklyn, each of whom sent in a dollar for the paper.

Erie United Labor Groups Fight to End Wage Freeze

ERIE, Pa.—The local United Labor Committee to End the Wage Freeze ran half-page ads in each of the two Erie dailies Feb. 13. The ads were signed on behalf of the committee by Joe Luciano, president of CIO United Rubber Workers Local 61, Continental Rubber Works; Elmer Smith, president of CIO United Steelworkers Local 1573, Erie Forge & Steel Co.; and John W. Nelson, president of United Electrical Workers (Independent) Local 506, Erie Works of General Electric Co.

Under the heading of Labor Unity to End the Wage Freeze, the ads called on all AFL, CIO and Independent locals and members to back the committee's demands for an end to the wage freeze and the WSB; all labor members to resign from the board; roll-back of prices and lifting of tax burden; full support to CIO United Steelworkers in their struggle against the Steel monopoly; full aid to all unions engaged in wage and collective bargaining fights. The strike of the AFL Prudential Insurance agents and Erie taxicab drivers were cited.

THE APPEAL declared that over 17,000 negotiated settlements were being held up by the WSB, with that body itself admitting this is depriving the workers of five billion dollars in sorely needed wages while the already enormous profits of the corporations are directly swollen by this amount.

The ads point out how collective agreements are not only thus nullified but collective bargaining itself is stifled. Knowing the WSB is behind them, the employers daily grow more arrogant, it is charged. "This is reflected in the ruthless violations of union contracts; in the intensified and constant pressure for speedup; in refusal to settle grievances until forced to do so by direct action of the membership."

THE STATEMENT recalls the CIO convention resolution warning that its members "will never submit to discriminatory wage freezes or unfair policies of any kind which threaten the standard of living and hard-won collective bargaining advances of free American labor or undermine the fundamental rights of workers to organize, bargain collectively and take concerted action for their mutual aid and protection."

"Only last week the AFL Executive Board declared that it will 'refuse to go along with a one-handed policy which permits price inflation and keeps wages down.'"

THE ADVERTISEMENT emphasizes that the prosperity of the city depends directly on the "sorely-needed purchasing power of the people. Wage settlements, inadequate as they are, negotiated by many local unions, are being denied thousands of Erie workers. The WSB is both delaying and limiting approval of these wage increases, badly needed by our people to pay the grocer, doctor, merchant and landlord.

"Meanwhile some Erie unions are preparing to enter into new contract and wage negotiations this spring but are seriously handicapped by the fact that the WSB hasn't even approved wage increases won in past negotiations."

THE LAST MEETING of the committee was attended by representatives of 23 local unions. It was announced that a delegation of 32 members of UE Local 506 representing workers of the General Electric, would leave for Washington last Sunday (Feb. 17) to demand of the WSB that the wage freeze be ended and that approval be given to the long-pending application for a 3.58 percent wage increase to GE workers.

Call 8 State 'Save the IWO' Conference

Eight state conferences to "Save the IWO" will be held within the next six weeks, it was announced by Peter Shipka, secretary-treasurer of the International Workers Order, a fraternal insurance society appealing a dissolution order obtained by the New York State Superintendent of Insurance. The IWO, an interracial, multi-national organization, has been in existence for 22 years. The dissolution order would destroy the insurance protection of thousands of aged IWO members and their families; deprive thousands of Negro members of their low-cost, non-discriminatory IWO insurance; and strip workers in hazardous industries such as mining and steel of insurance protection.

The "Save the IWO" Conferences follow a New York conference on Jan. 26, attended by 500 persons representing half a million New York citizens.

A conference scheduled for Cleveland, Ohio, will be held on March 23 at the Cleveland Public Auditorium, East 6th St. and St. Clair Ave.

Two statewide conferences are scheduled for March 30, one in Chicago, Ill., at Hamilton Hotel, 20 South Dearborn, and another in Newark, N. J., at Tunis Mansion, 929 Bergen St.

Other State conferences will be held in Los Angeles, Cal.; Detroit, Mich.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Philadelphia, Pa.; and Boston, Mass.

YALE LAW JOURNAL HOLDS BAN ON PASSPORT ILLEGAL

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 26.—Denial of passports to American citizens on political grounds is clearly a violation of the Constitution.

The Journal welcomed Paul Robeson's pending legal test of the denial of his request for a passport as an "opportunity" for courts to "begin forcing reforms in passport procedures. . ."

Said the Journal:

"The denial of passports to its citizens has long been one of the principal instruments of intimidation and of control used by totalitarian governments: of intimidation, since the individual is virtually imprisoned at home without a passport; of control, in that the government can thus determine what information and opinion about conditions abroad reaches its people. . . .

"It is the thesis of this comment that under the circumstances of modern international life every American citizen has a constitutional right to a passport and that the protection of that right has become an urgent matter of national policy as well as of civil liberty."

AFL RESTAURANT UNION ASKS END TO PAY FREEZE

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26.—A demand that wage controls be dumped appeared in an editorial article in the January Catering Industry Employee, publication of the AFL Hotel & Restaurant Employees Union, written by R. L. Davis, the union's director of Research and Education.

"It's time to take labor out of the deep freeze into which labor let itself be put just one year ago when we swallowed the bait that controls meant total control," the editorial said. "They haven't meant anything of the kind. Controls have meant wage control. That's all they've meant."

Pointing out that controls have restrained n e i t h e r profits nor prices, the editorial continued: "But it has meant a freeze on human living standards—and when you freeze living standards you don't just hold them under 'control.' You break them down. . . .

"If you live on wages you're the poor fish in the deep freeze and the profit-maker is the fisherman . . . Maybe the wage freezers can tell us how they came by their measly 10 percent wage formula for the 75 percent of the people who live on wages.

"Maybe you can explain why it took them a solid year before they permitted union health and welfare plans—when it took the price chief just one day to unfreeze the price freeze.

"Profit-takers have had no trouble charging the prices they needed to make the profits they wanted . . . But wage earners have had a tough time getting their wages hiked—let alone getting any kind of wage formula which really makes sense. For millions of wage earners not even a 10 percent wage hike has materialized because of the wage board's procedures.

"Wage board fish lines have strangled wage increases—an approach just as effective as freezing the fish outright. The whole scheme seems to be to hold wages in the icebox while pretending there's flevibility in the wage board's rules. . . .

"Price control is a fake. But we're for price conrtols. Real price controls before more damage is done. Profit control is a fake. But we're for profit controls. We're for the kind of profits taxes which will make industry really work for national defense, not just for the stockholders.

"And we're for an end to wage controls. The wage freeze has done its job. It's been the kind of job American workers never bargained for."

'Ford Facts' Exposes Anti-Labor Record, Plans of Un-Americans

DEARBORN, Mich. — The Un-American Committee and its anti-labor purposes are thoroughly analyzed from every angle in last week's "Ford Facts," organ of Local 600, UAW-CIO.

The back page is devoted entirely to the Committee which is scheduled to open its witchhunt in the Detroit trade union movement on Feb. 25. The voting record of its members is highlighted—their support of the anti-labor Tart-Hartley and McCarran laws; their opposition to public housing and a 75 cents minimum wage, etc.

Martin Dies, the Committee's first chairman, is exposed as a friend of the Nazis; J. Parnell Thomas, next Committee chieftain, is recalled as a former Wall Street broker who went to jail for cheating t h e government; John Rankin's subservience to the Ku Klux Klan and support of lynching is noted as is that of the Committee's present chairman, John S. Wood.

Statements of liberal Americans and labor excoriating the activities of the Un-American Committee are quoted. These include blasts by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Walter Reuther, Philip Murray, the CIO; New World, organ of the Chicago Diocese of the Catholic Church, the Detroit Free Press, the Christian Century, the Washington Post and t h e American Civil Liberties Union.

Several Building Unit presidents devote their columns to exposure of the Un-American Committee's purpose in coming to Detroit.

President Joe Morgan of Frame and Cold Heading, declares: "The past record of the Committee indicates the purposes of the 'investigation' it has scheduled of Detroit's labor unions, to attempt to intimidate, frighten a n d silence hundreds of thousands of auto workers who are in a most militant manner fighting against layoffs, and for increased unemployment compensation; to destroy the unity which is developing amongst Negro and white workers for an end to discrimination against Negroes in hiring and upgrading as well as vicious police brutality and bombings as the Moore residence in Florida; to shut the mouths of those who speak their honest and fervid desires for peace; to prevent any further struggles by auto workers for higher wages, against speedup and runaway shop.

"It is also not accidental that the Committee announces its intention of appearing a few months before the local union elections. This is a brazen attempt to decide for the auto workers whom they should elect or whom they should not elect as their officers and representatives."

Ed Lock, president of Plastic Plant, notes: "By a remarkable series of 'coincidences,' the Un-American Committee 'discovered' —just at the most critical point during many major strikes and negotiations — that the striking unions were 'red'." He dissects the labor spies, Nazi-lovers and criminals who have appeared as the Committee's star witnesses.

Mike Donnelly, president of Dearborn Assembly, declares: "Instead of investigating labor leaders they should be investigating the reasons why we have unemployment, soup lines, lynching, graft in the government."

Art Speed, president, Maintenance and Construction Unit declares: "The red smear technique is widely used but this frameup scheme fails when the people, realizing the danger to themselves from frameps, go into action to defend their union and its leaders."

What's On?

Tonight Brooklyn

ATTEND MASS RALLY, hear Pettis Perry, Howard Fast, "Genocide, Brownsville to Florida." See: prize winning film, "Peace Will Win." Wednesday, Feb. 27, 8:30 p.m. at the Empire Chateau, 70 Thatford Ave., Brooklyn. Subs. 50c. Auspices: Brownsville Civil Rights Congress.

Coming

CONCERT AND DANCE—Saturday evening, March 1, at the Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Avenue for Potash Defense. Excellent program; refreshments. Brighton Women's Auxiliary, Furriers Joint Council.

DANCE Towards Bright Tomorrows—and the Freedom of Roosevelt Ward, Jr. Gala Affair on March 1, at the Penthouse, 13 Astor Place. Music by Bill Bentley's Starlighters. Tickets, $1 in advance; $1.25 at the door (tax incl.). Available at Workers, Jefferson Bookshop, Labor Youth League office, 799 Broadway.

PAUL ROBESON'S Newspaper "FREEDOM"
Presents
HARLEM'S BIG STAR NITE!
A Negro History Festival!
Featuring
PAUL ROBESON
SIDNEY POITIER — HARRY BELAFONTE
BILL MARSHALL — ALICE CHILDRESS
HOPE FOYE — DONALD McKAYLE
CHARLES RILEY — BEULAH RICHARDSON
ELLSWORTH WRIGHT — MARGARET McCADEN
DOTS JOHNSON — United Fellowship Chorus
Harlem Dance and Theatre Workshop
Friday, February 29th—8 p.m.
GOLDEN GATE BALLROOM
142 Street and Lenox Avenue
Admission $1.20 (this includes a free subscription to 'Freedom')

NEGRO HISTORY MONTH CELEBRATION
OF AMERICAN WOMEN FOR PEACE
Hear: HALOIS MOORHEAD
Exec. Secy., American Women for Peace
(Just returned from a tour for peace on West Coast and mid-western states)
Cultural program: "FREEDOM MARCH," Narration by Harry Nash, Conducted by Lillian Goodman.
TOMORROW, FEB. 28, at 8 P. M.
At YUGOSLAV HOME, 405 West 41 Street
Refreshments will be served — Contribution 50c

INTERNATIONAL WOMAN'S DAY TRIBUTE
(Watch this ad for guests of honor list)
SAT., MARCH 8 YUGOSLAV HALL, 405 W. 41 ST.
Exciting Entertainment
Sponsored by: Families of the Smith Act Victims

ATTEND MASS RALLY
Hear
PETTIS PERRY HOWARD FAST
"Genocide—Brownsville to Florida"
See: Prize Winning Film, "PEACE WILL WIN"
TONIGHT, 8:30 Subs. 50c
EMPIRE CHATEAU, 70 Thatford Ave., Brooklyn
Auspices: Brownsville Civil Rights Congress